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LD021330 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Air Raids—Iraqi warplanes raided the Bahrgan oilfields and the Omidiyeh oil installations 1 November, Iraq announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA acknowledged the attack on the Khuzestan town of Omidiyeh, stating that the raid caused no casualties but damaged urban facilities. Iran responded to the attack by sending fighter-bombers to raid Iraqi oil installations at 'Ayn Zalah, northwest of Al Mawsil, Tehran radio reported. Iranian planes had raided a bridge and other Iraqi communications lines in the Al-'Amarah region 31 October, according to the radio. An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses reported an Iraqi air strike on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast that day.

Vorontsov Tour—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and with two Iranian deputy foreign ministers during his 1 November visit to Tehran, IRNA noted. Tehran radio's English service said the talks dealt with the composition of the body to determine the aggressor and with the question of whether the trial of the aggressor should take place simultaneously with a cease-fire. The Soviets are aware that the Iraqi regime is the aggressor, the radio added, but they refrain from saying this officially because of their political interest in relations with Iraq.

Vorontsov had delivered a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to the Kuwaiti amir the previous day, Kuwait radio reported. In a press statement cited by the radio following his talks with the Soviet envoy, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Vorontsov had explained the USSR's "true position" on UN Security Council Resolution 598 and had "refuted the erroneous impression" that the USSR wants to defer its implementation. As for Gorbachev's message to the amir, TASS said it noted a "coincidence of approach" between the USSR and Kuwait on the need for a peaceful settlement and called for implementation of Resolution 598, "which contains all the elements needed" for a settlement. Gorbachev also expressed "serious concern" about the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, which could "fan the flames of war even higher," and he reiterated the Soviet call for the creation of a UN naval force. Kuwaiti press editorials during Vorontsov's visit contained "stinging criticism" of the Soviet Union's position on the Gulf conflict, KUNA noted.

Iranian Policy—The work of international forums will come "after a decisive blow on the battlefield," Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told students in remarks reported by Tehran radio 1 November. Responding to U.S. talk about possible military action against Iran, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said in remarks carried by the radio that Iran will continue to "slap" the Americans. Regarding Iran's regional relations, IRNA noted that Foreign Minister Velayati stopped over in the PDRY and in Oman during his journey back from Zimbabwe. Velayati subsequently told Tehran radio that his talks with his Omani counterpart were "sensitive and fateful."

Iraqi Policy—In a press statement cited by WAKH, Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan confirmed Iraq's intention of urging the Arab summit to boycott Iran and to implement the collective Arab defense pact, noting that he discussed these issues with regional leaders during his recent tour. Both Saudi King Fahd and Jordan's King Husayn telephoned President Saddam Husayn over the weekend to express solidarity with Iraq, INA noted.

A 31 October article in Iraq's *Al-Thawrah* questioned whether Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad should be allowed to attend the Arab summit as he is a "traitor" who has "gone to far with his treason," Voice of the Masses reported. The paper urged Arab states to terminate financial support for Syria and to boycott the Al-Asad regime, warning that anyone who remains silent about the Syrian leader's stands will be following the same "treasonous" course.

Israel

Landau Commission—The Shin Bet's practice of perjury before the courts should be "wholeheartedly condemned" and "totally uprooted," the Landau Commission stated in its report, excerpts of which were published by *The Jerusalem Post*. Referring to the Shin Bet's practice of giving false testimony in order to hide its use of physical pressure in obtaining confessions, the report viewed this norm as a "grave failure" on the part of those responsible. The commission "utterly rejected" the idea that the security services should operate in a "twilight zone" outside the law and it recommended that Shin Bet interrogators work in a legal framework, under "binding directives" and "careful supervision." However, while stipulating that there should be "no physical torture," the report acknowledged the need for "a moderate measure of physical pressure" on suspects if other means of interrogation prove unsuccessful.

The Cabinet will discuss the report after ministers have studied its classified section, which contains most of the commission's practical recommendations regarding what methods Shin Bet investigators should be permitted to use, IDF radio noted. The radio also spoke of "satisfaction" over the commission's recommendations in the offices of both the prime minister and foreign minister. Sources close to Shin Bet also expressed "satisfaction" over the report, asserting that it implies encouragement for the security service's "good work," *Davar* reported. Stressing that the commission did not

deny the validity of terrorists' confessions but only criticized the methods used to obtain them, the sources asserted that those calling for retrial appeals do not understand the report.

Shamir and Husayn, USSR—Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's media adviser dismissed *Newsweek's* report that Shamir met secretly with Jordan's King Husayn in the 'Arava area several months ago, telling IDF radio that he had been told by Shamir to deny the U.S. report, which is a continuation of the "speculations, guesses, and disinformation" that have marked recent weeks. The *Newsweek* story quoted Israeli officials as saying the meeting made Shamir soften his opposition to Soviet participation in the peace process, the radio noted.

A "senior Soviet source" cited by *Yedi'ot Aharonot* claimed that the USSR has received a request from Israel for a meeting between Shamir and the Soviet leadership in Moscow. The source viewed this as proof that Shamir does not oppose Soviet participation in future peace negotiations.

Chirac Visit—While describing French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's 1 November talks with Yitzhaq Shamir as "more than friendly," Paris radio noted that Chirac subsequently made a speech in which he reaffirmed France's support for an international conference, rather than the direct negotiations favored by Shamir.

Security—*The Jerusalem Post* reported a new wave of protests and strikes in the Bethlehem area following the death of a Palestinian student who was shot in the head by the IDF during a 28 October demonstration. Two young Israelis were injured by a bomb explosion in Tiberias the night of 30 October, *Hadashot* disclosed, adding that police suspect it was a terrorist attack.

Syria

A 1 November presidential decree broadcast by Damascus radio announced the formation of a new government headed by Mahmud al-Zu'bi, the speaker of the People's Assembly. Six ministers were reshuffled from the positions they held under former Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, while 13 others are new appointees, including the ministers of finance, health, justice, construction, housing, and oil. President al-Asad's decision to accept Al-Kasm's resignation and appoint Al-Zu'bi as prime minister was reported by the radio the previous day. Al-Kasm, who had been prime minister since January 1980, was appointed chief of the Ba'th Party's National Security Bureau, Radio Monte Carlo disclosed.

Lebanon

A source close to ASALA denied that the Armenian organization was responsible for the 29 October attack on French gendarmes in East Beirut, AFP reported. Another group, the hitherto unknown "Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit," issued a statement claiming responsibility for the killing, the agency noted. The group said the attack was an "ultimatum" for the French Government to release jailed Lebanese terrorist George Ibrahim 'Abdallah. However, 'Abdallah's brother Joseph accused the Lebanese Forces of issuing this statement in an attempt to "pin the crime on those concerned about George 'Abdallah," AFP revealed. The Lebanese National Resistance Front announced that its Christian fighters against Israel operate under the name of the "Tanyus Shahin" forces, but added that neither this group nor the Front as a whole had any connection with the attack on the French soldiers, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

As for the political situation, Beirut radio reported that the leaders of the Amal Movement, the PSP, the Nasirite Popular Organization, and various other parties discussed Lebanese developments during talks in Algiers attended by FLN official Mohamed Cherif Messaadia.

Howe Tour

UK Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe described his visit to Egypt as "extremely important" and his talks with President Husni Mubarak and other officials as "friendly and useful" in a pre-departure press conference reported by MENA. While in Egypt, Howe held talks on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, prospects for convening an international conference on the Middle East, as well as bilateral relations, the agency continued. In addition, Howe and Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials signed an accord granting Egypt 10 million pounds sterling to import chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry. Howe moved on to Amman 1 November where he met with his Jordanian counterpart and discussed the Gulf conflict, the Arab-Israeli dispute, and bilateral issues, Amman radio reported.

Egypt

Arab Stand—The Arab nation "must take the initiative with regard to Egypt" and should adopt a "courageous and wise position," MENA reported citing the newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

Kuwaiti Envoy—President Mubarak received the head of the Kuwaiti interests section in Cairo 1 November, MENA noted.

Jordan

Peace Plan—King Husayn "categorically" rejected a U.S. peace proposal providing for a phased peace settlement beginning with the return of the Gaza Strip to Egyptian sovereignty, the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* announced in an "exclusive" report.

Summit Agenda—A Foreign Ministry official said consultations with Arab leaders have led to agreement on an open-ended agenda for the upcoming Arab summit, *Al-Dustur* noted.

Libya-Algeria-Tunisia

Border Crossing—The Tunisian Interior Ministry announced that the R'as Adjir border crossing with Libya was reopened, Tunis radio reported.

Algerians in Libya—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received the Algerian heavy industries minister and Algerian party officials in two separate meetings, JANA noted.

Bendjedid Message to Bourguiba—The Algerian interior minister delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba, Tunis radio noted. The Algerian minister held "very good" talks with his Tunisian counterpart, the radio also reported.

Afghanistan

Najibullah in USSR—Party and state leader Najibullah and an accompanying delegation departed for the Soviet Union to take part in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, *Bakhtar* noted 31 October.

Refugee Amnesty—The Revolutionary Council issued a decree granting an amnesty to Afghan refugees which allows them to return home without penalty, *Bakhtar* reported. Returnees liable for conscription will have a 6-month grace period within which they may leave the country if they wish, the agency added.

Spokesman on UN—A Foreign Ministry spokesman called upon Pakistan and other UN member-states to adopt a constructive stand at the upcoming UN debates on Afghanistan, *Bakhtar* noted.

Official Appointments—The government approved the appointment of new ministers of mines and industries as well as light industry and foodstuffs in addition to some other positions, according to a *Bakhtar* report.

Explosives Defused—Kabul radio announced that the security forces located and dismantled explosives planted in a Kabul market area.

Islamic Affairs

Conference of Theologians Denounces Iran

LD311827 Kuwait KUNA in English 1523 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 31 (KUNA)—The third Islamic popular conference has affirmed support to Kuwait in face of Iranian aggressions on its territories and regional waters.

The conference's assistant secretary general, who is also board chairman of the Kuwait finance house, Ahmad Bizeaa al-Yassin told KUNA here Saturday that the conferees, grouping scholars and theologists from 121 Islamic countries, have expressed dismay over the Iranian regime's insistance on continuing the war with Iraq.

Yassin said that the conference, recently held in holy Mecca, Saudi Arabia, has called for checking expansion of the war and imposing it on third Gulf parties.

The conference condemned Iran's stance rejecting all peace calls and considered the current Tehran regime "an outcast from Islam and Moslems," Yassin elaborated.

The conferees denounced the aggressions on the Grand Mosque in Meeca at time of the pilgrimage season, he said and added that the conferees called on the Saudi authorities to deny entry to all those harboring evil intentions to the holy mosque.

On the other hand, they called for opening PLO offices in all Islamic capitals in recognition of the organization's status as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people working for liberation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque from Zionist occupation.

They hailed struggle of the Palestinian and Afghan peoples and called for backing them.

South Asia Regional Affairs

SAARC Summit Meeting Begins; Officials Arrive

DRA Membership Discussed

BK011640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The stage is now set for the Third SAARC Summit, which begins in Kathmandu tomorrow. President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka was the first to arrive this afternoon. Other heads of state and government will be reaching the Nepalese capital tomorrow.

The AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports from Kathmandu that the SAARC Council of Ministers have finalized a draft declaration which will be placed before the summit for consideration and adoption. The Council of Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the Standing Committee to sign the final act on terrorism subject to its approval by the heads of state and the government.

The member states have been requested to take early action to ratify the convention on suppression of terrorism. The convention forms an appendix to the final act.

Briefing newsmen, a conference spokesman said that the question of Afghanistan came up during the informal meeting of the foreign ministers. They decided that the Standing Committee shall be asked to examine the question of admission of new members to SAARC as guests and observers. Our correspondent understands that at the informal meeting of the foreign ministers, India made it clear that Afghanistan is an independent sovereign country and is a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. Our correspondent understands that the application of Afghanistan for SAARC membership was received by the secretary general of the association and circulated among member states.

The foreign ministers approved the decision of the Standing Committee to set up the South Asia food security reserve. The Council of Ministers decided that the next SAARC summit will be held in Colombo and the 1989 summit in Islamabad. The SAARC Council of Ministers will meet in Nepal in May or June next year.

AIR correspondent, Ratan Salve, reports from Kathmandu that the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, held informal consultations during the day with his counterparts from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal. Mostly bilateral issues figured at the discussions.

Kabul's Inclusion Opposed

BK301554 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The preliminary meeting of the SAARC Council of Foreign Ministers begins in Kathmandu tomorrow. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani left Karachi today to attend the conference. Earlier, talking to newsmen, he said he hoped that important and positive decisions will be made at the SAARC summit to enhance cooperation among member states in the economic, social, educational, and cultural fields. He said that Pakistan expects that agreement will be reached among the members on steps to control terrorism, on the South Asian food reserve, and on setting up organizations to facilitate investment.

Zain Noorani, who will take part in the UN General Assembly debate on Afghanistan beginning next month, has expressed confidence that the international community will once again support Pakistan's principled and just stand on the issue.

In reply to a question, he said that the majority of SAARC members have strongly opposed the inclusion of Afghanistan in the organization.

Afghanistan's Membership Rejected

BK020304 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The SAARC foreign ministers meeting in Kathmandu yesterday rejected a proposal, temporarily, to include Afghanistan in the association. The proposal was made by India, but it was opposed by six other members of the organization including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Maldives. They said that Soviet troops are still present in Afghanistan. These countries argued that Afghanistan cannot be included in the organization as the eighth member until its independence and sovereignty are restored.

Differences on Terrorism Resolved

BK301636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The SAARC Standing Committee of the foreign secretaries has been able to resolve differences on the proposed convention on suppression of terrorism. After day-long deliberations in Kathmandu today, they agreed on an enabling document rather than a binding legal convention on terrorism which India found difficult to agree with. AIR special correspondent Ratan Salve understands that the document on terrorism will be signed by the SAARC foreign ministers during the summit.

Earlier, on his arrival at Kathmandu airport this afternoon, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said that the regional body has made great progress in areas like suppression of drug trafficking and meteorology, which concern the common people. He said there are really no contentious issues before the SAARC.

Meanwhile, other foreign ministers of the SAARC nations are also in Kathmandu for the 2-day meeting beginning tomorrow. The AIR special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports from Kathmandu that various drafting groups are busy giving a final shape to the document and the report to be adopted by the Standing Committee. The report will be presented before the foreign ministers' meeting for their consideration.

Document on Terrorism Reviewed

BK011224 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign ministers from seven South Asian countries launched themselves yesterday into 2-days of presummit talks focused on a document which would commit them to sign a regional convention on terrorism. Conference sources said that the talks, which began as soon as the chairmanship of the SAARC Council of Ministers passed from India to host Nepal, concentrated on the antiterrorism document which was worked out by the officials from seven member nations. The ministers have to decide whether or not to sign the document which would pledge their moral and political commitment to united fight against terrorism and serve as a prelude to the full-fledged regional convention. SAARC Standing Committee of Foreign Secretaries has recommended that the ministers sign the document.

Sri Lanka's foreign minister, Shahul Hameed, said in his opening statement that it is their expectation that each one of them will take all necessary measures at the national level to bring the convention into focus at the earliest possible date.

The Indian minister of state for external affairs, Natwar Singh, said that the draft regional convention had numerous and complex implications which had to be examined before it was approved.

Pakistani Minister of State of Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani yesterday suggested SAARC agreement banning the nuclear weapon option and barring the entry of nuclear weapons into the region.

Nepalese foreign minister said in brief speech that the Kathmandu summit would seek to accelerate and consolidate cooperation.

India Urges Economic Cooperation

BK310906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] India has called upon the SAARC countries to expand cooperation in the economic sectors of trade, industry, money, and finance. Addressing the fourth session of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Kathmandu today, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, said that without this, regional cooperation cannot be sustained. Describing it as a lacuna of SAARC, he urged the member countries to explore potentialities in economic cooperation. He said collective self-reliance is a primary objective of South-South cooperation, as well as of regional cooperation. Mr Natwar Singh pointed out that the SAARC nations are committed to seek outside assistance only when it is not possible to mobilize our own resources.

Referring to the agreement for establishing a SAARC food security reserve to be signed at the Kathamandu summit, he described it as a striking achievement. About the draft regional convention on terrorism, now before the Council of Ministers, Mr Natwar Singh said we must examine all its implications and aspects.

Referring to the agreement in principle reached recently in Washington between the United States and the Soviet Union for the elimination of short- and medium-range nuclear weapons, he expressed the hope that a treaty on this will be signed by the year end.

At the outset, the Council of Ministers observed silence for a while in memory of late Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mr Natwar Singh handed over the chairmanship of the Council to his Nepalese counterpart, Mr Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya.

All India Radio special correspondent Harish Segon reports from Kathmandu that the Standing Committee of the foreign secretaries met again this morning and finalized its report on the draft declaration, now being considered by the Council of Ministers.

Noorani on Fulfilling SAARC Goals

BK311612 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The 2-day session of the SAARC Council of Ministers began in Kathmandu today. Speaking at the session, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani, called for concerted efforts to fulfill SAARC objectives. He said that in order to create mutual trust, it is necessary to honor the principles of sovereignty, regional stability, political freedom, and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another.

On Afghanistan, he said the withdrawal of foreign forces is very important.

The Standing Committee of the foreign secretaries of the member countries met again at which time the Standing Committee's report and the draft declaration were given final shape. The ministerial council will now consider this report and the draft declaration.

King Birenda, Gandhi Confer

BK021029 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] In an interview to our [All India Radio] Kathmandu correspondent, Sushil Chopra, the Nepalese foreign minister, Mr Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, said that King Birendra and Mr Rajiv Gandhi will have informal discussions. Bilateral and other issues are likely figure in their talks.

Pakistan's Junejo Arrives

BK021009 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has arrived in Kathmandu to attend the third SAARC summit opening this afternoon. King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah received the prime minister at the airport. Prominent Nepalese dignitaries, including the prime minister and the president of the Rashtriya Parishad [parliament], were introduced to Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo. A contingent gave a royal salute and the band played national anthems of the two countries. While overflying India, the prime minister in a message to the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, reiterated Pakistan's full commitment to the promotion of good-neighborly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of the universally accepted principles of interstate relations.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport before his departure for Kathmandu, the prime minister underscored the importance of the third summit and expressed his confidence that it will succeed in identifying the problems facing the people of the region and will find solutions.

Bangladesh President Arrives

BK020944 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpts] President Ershad was given a red carpet reception when he arrived at Kathmandu this morning to attend the 3-day SAARC summit beginning this afternoon. The president is accompanied by Begum Ershad. King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Lakshmi Devi Shah received the distinguished guests at Tribhuvan International Airport. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the president was given a hearty send-off at the Zia International Airport when he left for Kathmandu this morning. Vice President Nurul Islam, Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, ministers, chiefs of three services, diplomats, and high civil and military officials were at the airport to see him off. [passage omitted]

Sri Lankan President Arrives

BK011520 Kathmandu External Service in English 1415 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Their majesties the king and queen today accorded a warm welcome to president of Sri Lanka, Junius R. Jayewardene, and Mrs Jayewardene at a special dais at the Tribhuvan International Airport. At the friendly invitation of their majesties, President Jayewardene accompanied by his wife had arrived in Kathmandu in a special flight of Air Lanka to participate in the Third SAARC Summit opening in Kathmandu tomorrow afternoon. [passage omitted]

Four Tamils 'Detained'

BK011120 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Four Tamils, believed to be LTTE activists, have been detained by police in Kathmandu on the eve of the SAARC summit. According to police sources, the four had entered Nepal as tourists and were staying in a small lodge in the capital when they were taken away by the police.

Egypt

UK Foreign Secretary Arrives in Cairo 30 Oct

NC301826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA)—Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo from Luxor this evening.

In an arrival statement, Howe said that he will hold talks tomorrow with President Husni Mubarak; Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

In his statement, Howe noted that many issues will be discussed during his talks. In this connection, he asserted that both sides will pay particular attention to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war, which he described as the two most prominent issues, and review the efforts both countries are making to end these conflicts.

The British foreign secretary pointed out that he has nothing new to propose and noted that the current situation requires a mobilization of world public opinion and willpower to end conflicts. Howe revealed that his talks in Cairo will also cover East-West relations, as well as bilateral ties.

Sir Geoffrey was received at the airport by Ambassador 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf, assistant foreign minister, and Yusuf Shararah, Egypt's ambassador in London.

Confers With Abu Ghazalah

NC310805 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, received British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at his office this morning. During the meeting, they discussed ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation, with emphasis being placed on the military field.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC310956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, held a round of official talks at the Foreign Ministry this morning. During the meeting, they thoroughly reviewed international issues of common concern, focusing on the critical problems of the region, particularly current developments in the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, efforts related to convening an international conference for peace, and developments in Lebanon. The talks also dealt with the serious escalation of the situation in the Gulf and the efforts and overtures aimed at ending the Iraq-Iran war. The talks touched on technical, economic, and trade cooperation between the two countries. 'Abd al-Majid and Howe are scheduled to sign an agreement this evening that will grant Egypt 10 million pounds sterling for the purchase of chemical materials to manufacture medicines in Egypt.

More on 'Abd al-Majid Meeting

NC311149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—Following a 2-hour meeting with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that there was agreement on several of the issues discussed, particularly with regard to the efforts being made to promote peace in the Middle East and on the Gulf situation. Howe said that the talks were useful and productive, but "I cannot go into details on the topics discussed." He noted that the two main issues were the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraq-Iran war, which threatens navigation in the Gulf. He pointed out that the talks touched on economic relations between Egypt and Britain, and he praised Egypt's determination to continue efforts to solve its economic problems. He noted that he will sign an agreement this evening under which Britain will grant Egypt 10 million pounds sterling to purchase chemicals to manufacture medicines.

Technicians from the Egyptian and British delegations are scheduled to meet to conclude discussions on issues of mutual concern, particularly economic cooperation. Egypt will be represented by Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf, assistant foreign minister for economic affairs.

Received by Mubarak 31 Oct

NC311118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1107 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at the Presidential Palace this morning. Also attending the meeting were Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Yusuf Shararah, Egyptian ambassador to Britain, and Alan Bedford Urwick, British ambassador to Cairo.

Views Peace Process, Gulf War

NC311704 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has described his talks with President Husni Mubarak as "very good and useful." He said that on most of the topics under discussion the views of Egypt and Britain were identical.

Howe reported that he had reviewed a numerous economic issues with President Mubarak. They also discussed the key issue that concerns all the peoples of the Middle East; namely, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the importance of moving as quickly as possible to hold an international conference on peace in the Middle East. The talks also covered the Iran-Iraq war and the need to hold an international conference [as received] to give impetus to the efforts of the UN secretary general to put an end to this conflict through the acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598.

The British foreign secretary expressed his appreciation of President Mubarak's viewpoint and said that the meeting was an opportunity to affirm the strong relations between Egypt and Britain, as well as their mutual respect.

Sir Geoffrey Howe called on the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to take action to back the efforts of the UN secretary general by imposing a ban on the export of weapons to the belligerent countries.

When asked about Britain's expectations from the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev due to take place on 7 December, Howe expressed the hope that the meeting would result in the further improvement of East-West relations. He added, however, that one should not expect definite results from meetings of this kind.

Meanwhile, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed that Egypt and Britain are in agreement on several issues. He added that President Mubarak's meeting with the British foreign secretary was an opportunity to exchange views on a number of international issues of mutual interest. He described Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Egypt as a milestone in relations between the two countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt looks forward to strengthening relations with Britain in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields.

Asked about the chances for convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that there are a number of obstacles in the way of the international conference. However, there are also some positive factors. He stressed that an impetus must be given to the peace pocess, to which there is no alternative.

'Abd al-Majid said that it has been agreed that the two countries should work closely together and approach friendly states and the parties to the international conference in order to act as quickly as possible.

Addresses Diplomatic Club

NC311915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has expressed his happiness at being among the first officials to visit Cairo to congratulate President Husni Mubarak on his reelection. He said that he wishes President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government continuous success in all areas.

During the course of his address at the Diplomatic Club in Cairo today, Howe praised the friendly relations between Egypt and Britain and the visits exchanged between officials of these countries, most prominent of which were President Mubarak's visit to London and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to Cairo in 1985.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and several high-ranking Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials were present during his speech.

Howe said that Egypt has always been the key to this vital region of the world and is the cradle of ancient and modern civilizations. Egypt's stability, he affirmed, is considered a stabilizing factor for the whole region. Egypt plays an important role in African and Arab affairs, as well as in the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations.

He reviewed the political and economic issues that interest Egypt and Britain.

Speaking about the Soviet Union's current glasnost policy, he said that it has become more visible in recent years. The Soviet Union has become less intransigent, but, he added, Soviet openness has not reflected on regional issues. Soviet forces are still in Afghanistan, and wars in Cambodia and Angola are still in progress.

Discussing the Gulf war, Sir Geoffrey Howe stressed the urgent need to stop this conflict and to establish peace there, particularly since this bloody battle has been going on for over 7 years. He also noted its recent escalation and its threat to international navigation in the Gulf.

Howe praised the unanimous UN Security Council Resolution 598 on ending the Gulf war. He described it as a step forward, but expressed regret at its non-implementation thus far. He also expressed regret because the Soviet Union has not yet shown a clear desire to abide by and to implement the Security Council resolution. He said that we must see greater cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union in this matter.

He also spoke about the role of the Arab states in ending the Gulf war. He noted that the Arab countries have an important responsibility toward this goal, especially with

regard to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598. The Arab states, especially the Gulf states, he added, must make their voice strongly heard. They must support the Security Council resolution and work toward its implementation.

Commenting on the Middle East problem, Sir Howe said that peace in this region is vital, necessary, and urgent. He praised Egypt's role and courage in embarking on the course of peace. He also saluted its efforts to achieve peace.

Sir Geoffrey Howe referred to the recent unrest in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, expressing regret at these incidents. He also mentioned the presence of the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and the continuing violence there.

He explained that negotiations for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East require a sincere desire and flexibility on the part of both the Arab and the Israeli sides. He said that an international peace conference is the only practical way to achieve a settlement. Naturally, the Palestinians should attend and participate when their future is discussed. However, they will have no role in the peace process unless the PLO renounces violence and recognizes Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, in addition to Israel's right to exist. When the PLO does this, it will become a partner in the peace process. As for Palestinian representation in the international conference, this is a matter to be decided by the Palestinians themselves. I hope that this will be achieved shortly, he added, indeed as soon as possible.

Speaking about the world economic situation, Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the world today resembles a closely knit village. What affects one part of the village also affects the others.

He referred to the recent economic developments in the United States and the crash of the financial markets. He said that the United States must correct all this, and the sooner the better.

He also spoke about the economic situation in Egypt and commended the efforts of President Mubarak and the Egyptian Government to overcome economic hardships. He praised their ability to make difficult decisions which might not be acceptable to some of those who want quick solutions but which will prove to be correct in the long run.

Howe said that it is not at all true to say that international financial organizations decide the policy which is followed in Egypt. He added that the economic situation in Egypt is satisfactory and that there is a determination to continue to solve the economic problems. He praised the soundness of Egypt's decisions and its adoption of the correct course.

Concluding his remarks, Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed the hope that Egypt will make further progress in the years to come and that its economy will become stronger. He also looked forward to relations between Egypt and Britain improving even more.

Howe will leave Cairo for Amman tomorrow. He will hold a news conference at the airport prior to his departure.

Remarks on Soviet Gulf Policy

NC311926 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, Oct 31 (AFP)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Saturday questioned the Soviet Union's willingness to take action to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Sir Geoffrey, who arrived late Friday in Cairo on a two-day official visit, made the comments following meetings here with top Egyptian officials, including President Husni Mubarak.

"In spite of the plain agreement reached (at the United Nations) in New York between foreign ministers, the Soviet Union has not been so far willing to get down to work on an arms embargo, to be imposed if the secretary-general's efforts fail" to secure a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, he said.

"I have a distinct impression that Moscow has not yet made up its mind whether to put their full weight behind the Security Council's efforts to impose a cease-fire or to pursue their own bilateral interests at the expense of peace."

His comments came as the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Yuliy Vorontsov, prepared to leave Kuwait for Tehran, on a Gulf tour that started in Baghdad.

Sir Geoffrey, who was speaking at the Egyptian Diplomats Club, added that the Arab nations have an "important responsibility" to support Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

"A resounding call from the whole Arab world that Resolution 598 should be implemented straight away would be of immense value," he said.

"Iran and Iraq must be brought to implement Resolution 598. If they fail, they must face the consequences." [passage omitted]

Discusses Ties with Sidqi

NC311938 Cairo MENA in English 1900 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, Oct 31 (MENA)—Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received tonight British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, State Minister for International Cooperation Dr Maurice Makramallah and the British ambassadors.

Dr Sidqi said following the meeting they discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation in the economic and technical fields and the prospects of increasing it in the future.

He added that the British minister praised the economic reform phases Egypt is undertaking for the sake of development.

Holds News Conference

NC011346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe has described his visit to Egypt as "extremely important," saying that his talks with President Mubarak and Egyptian officials had revealed that their views were close and the talks "friendly and useful."

At a news conference at Cairo Airport prior to his departure today, Howe noted that the talks had entailed an in-depth study of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, and the roles being played by Britain and Egypt to reduce tension in the region. The talks, he said, proved our previous conviction that convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices offers the best means to break the current deadlock.

Both parties, he noted, were agreed on the importance of upholding the agreement of the five permanent member states of the Security Council on ending the Iraq-Iran war and the need to aid in the successful implementation of international efforts to end this war. He said that efforts must be geared toward an urgent implementation of Security Council Resolution 598, primarily the cease-fire. He stressed that this requires the urgent imposition of a ban on arms export to the warring parties should the current diplomatic efforts fail. He pointed out that despite the frank agreement reached by the foreign ministers of the five major countries of the Security Council in September, there seems to be no possibility of action to reach a decision banning the export of arms.

Howe referred to the Soviet proposal for the establishment of a UN naval force to protect navigation in the Arab Gulf, saying that the Soviets must explain how an agreement can be quickly reached on such a complicated process at a time when the more clear and frank Security Council resolution has not been implemented. He noted that the forces advocating the deployment of UN forces in the Gulf are the same ones who are unwilling to provide the UN secretary general with the means needed to pressure the parties to reach a cease-fire.

Howe referred to the agreement signed during his visit which grants Egypt 10 million pounds sterling within the framework of the British economic aid program to Egypt and said that the signing of the agreement symbolizes Britain's confidence in and support for Egypt's economic reform program. He noted that he had visited the largest joint project of the sewege network yesterday and said that Britain has allocated loans and facilities for this project worth 245 million pounds sterling.

The British foreign secretary reported that agreement was also reached during his visit on the terms of an agreement for an exchange of prisoners between the two countries, opening the way for inmates to serve out their jail sentences in their homelands.

When asked about the pressing need for a solution to the Middle East and Iraq-Iran war problems, Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: I have no right to prioritize these problems, although the Middle East crisis continues to cast a shadow and is being endured by an entire generation of West Bank inhabitants. The Iraq-Iran war, which has been raging for 7 years, has caused the deaths of millions of people. Both problems need quick solutions.

Asked whether Britain can play an additional role with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Howe affirmed that his country has always shown intense and constant interest in this conflict. He noted Britain's condemnation of repressive Israeli measures in the West Bank, stressing that repression will not solve the problem.

When asked if he believes that the U.S. election campaign will impede peace efforts in the Middle East, Howe responded that the longer it takes to solve this problem, the more complicated it becomes. In reply to another question about the possible implementation of proposals made during the meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, Howe said that the issue becomes more difficult with the passage of time. He added: We believe that the conference for peace in the Middle East is an inevitable necessity, particularly as there is no other solution.

Regarding Soviet efforts in the Gulf war, the British foreign secretary welcomed this positive effort and noted the need for the Soviet Union to guarantee the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an end to the fighting, and also to support diplomatic efforts in that direction. He added that there is a need to find an impetus for implementing Resolution 598, to which Britain is committed. He also noted that there is a contradiction between the Security Council resolution and the formation of a naval force—not addressed in the UN resolutions—as demanded by the Soviet Union.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that the situation as a whole is complicated, particularly as UN international forces undertake specific peace-keeping operations. He explained that it would be difficult to set up a naval force

here, particularly in time of war, and that it would be difficult to obtain commitments to such a force. He added that the issue of establishing a naval force is a thorny one. He expressed his belief in the need to abide by Resolution 598.

Departs for Amman 1 Nov

NC011136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe left Cairo this morning for Amman following a 3-day visit, during which he was received by President Mubarak. He also met with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Howe held a news conference at the airport before his departure.

Mubarak Receives Kuwaiti Official 1 Nov

NC011032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1022 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari, head of the Kuwaiti Interests Section in Cairo, at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis this morning.

Editorial Urges Arab Nation Initiative

NC302229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA)—The *Al-Ahram* newspaper affirms that the Arab nation, despite the correctness of its recent stands—which may have come too late—must take the initiative with regard to Egypt. It should adopt a courageous and wise position which would not merely signify Egypt's importance, but would also indicate that the Arab nation has a certain weight and is a nation which knows it own way, is adept at determining its strategy, and understands the full dimensions of its stated goals.

In an editorial appearing in Saturday's edition, the paper says that in the past there have been certain circumstances which made some Arab countries certain of Egypt's vital role in rectifying situations. However, there was no general Arab perception of the importance of Egypt's role, for reasons of obscurantism, restriction, or other "arts of deceiving the common Arab mind."

The paper adds that it is regrettable that it was only after a long stupor that the Arab nation came to realize that Egypt is not merely its prime shield against aggression, but also the means by which protection could be extended to all parts of the Arab world. *Al-Ahram* points out that the Arab nation has, after a long absence or, rather, a state of unconsciousness, found its way. This way is closely linked with the way Egypt thinks and with true Arab sentiment. The Arab nation, the paper concludes, is now certain that Egypt can, through its strength and influence, make its words and actions go a very long way.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks on Hostage-Taking Denied

Italian Envoy Summoned

LD301536 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1452 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Oct (JANA)—The People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau today summoned the Italian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah. The committee, through People's Committee member Dr 'Ali al-Hudayri, expressed the Great Jamahiriyah's surprise at the Italian authorities' acceptance of alleged statements, attributed to the brother leader of the revolution, being disseminated by the Italian media. According to these statements, Italians in Libya would be taken hostage, the [Italian] authorities claim.

Al-Hudayri told the ambassador that Italy's authorities should have first ascertained the truth about these statements from official Libyan Arab figures and should not have relied on what was claimed by the Italian media.

Dr Al-Hudayri told the Italian ambassador that these alleged statements are completely unfounded in view of the fact that the brother leader of the revolution made none of the remarks attributed to him.

The Italian ambassador was told that the taking of hostages—Italians or non-Italians—is contrary to our ethics and customs, and that Italians living among us—like all foreigners in the Great Jamahiriyah—are guests of the Libyan Arab people and enjoy their protection.

Envoy in Rome Reiterates Denial

LD301833 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1622 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Rome, 30 Oct (JANA)—Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Shalqam, secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Italy, stressed that statements attributed by the Italian media to the brother leader of the revolution to the effect that Italians in Libya will be held hostage are distorted and amazing.

In a statement to JANA's correspondent in Rome, Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Shalqam noted that the brother leader of the revolution had said nothing on this subject. Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Shalqam pointed out that our Arab ethics do not permit actions such as those trumpeted by the Italian media.

Italian Papers View 'Reprisals'

LD301820 Rome International Service in Italian 1555 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has never threatened to seize Italian citizens living in Libya. This is the gist of a statement released by the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome. Reports published by some Italian newspapers

had hinted at reprisals threatened by the Libyan leader, who believes that the Tremiti Islands [as heard] are inhabited by the descendants of Libyans and that they therefore belong to his country.

Plan To Kill Tunisian Prime Minister Denied

LD311933 Tripoli JANA in English 1831 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 31, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The French weekly magazine '*Le Figaro*' claimed in a report by its correspondent in Tunis that some quarters had said that Libya allocated 2 million dollars to anyone who assassinates the Tunisian Prime Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali.

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on these claims. He said 'it seems that the French news media are no longer embarrassed to promote naked rumours in a bid to blow any Arab efforts aimed at the closing of Arab ranks and to spread discord amongst brothers so as to hinder political and economic cooperation amongst them'.

The editor added that the quarters which the magazine quoted are quarters who are endeavouring to terrorise Arab personalities to make the incumbents live under their influence and mislead them so as to enable, the quarters, themselves to impose protection on these Arab incumbents and hence serve the quarters designed aims.

The editor concluded by asserting that the ghost of closeness amongst the Arab countries disturbs the imperialists, for they benefit from Arab discord and see in any Arab closeness a threat to their interests in the region.

Jallud Receives Algerian Minister Boudraa

LD310010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1210 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] [No dateline as received]—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received Brother Faysal Boudraa, the Algerian minister of heavy industry, this morning.

The meeting was attended by the brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Service, Algeria's ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah, and the brother secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria.

Algerian Officials, Delegations Begin Visit

LD312336 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 31, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—Mohamed Djeghaba, the member of the Central Committee and minister of mudjahidine in sisterly Algeria, and Youcef Yalaoui, the member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the National Organization of Mudjahidine, and the delegations accompanying them yesterday arrived in Tripoli on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA at Tripoli International Airport, Djeghaba pointed out 'our visit to Jamahiriyah comes within the framework of fraternal meetings to discuss destiny matters and matters of mutual interest to the two sisterly countries and we are proud of the strong fraternal bonds linking us'.

He added Jamahiriyah got us used to celebrating the first of November in Libya and we have shared with you and we will do so this year the same which shows that the links have gone beyond materials and are spiritual.

He made clear our visits to Jamahiriyah have become normal, continuous and varied. We celebrate together the cohesion of Libyan and Algerian blood in a battle in south Libya. And God willing we will make that place another symbol at least for the youths to make them feel that Algerian and Libyan blood were mixed some (?time ago).

Youcef Yalaoui on his part, expressed his pleasure and the delegation in his company for visiting and being in a sisterly country.

He said this is a happy opportunity to convey to the Libyan Arab people and leadership the greetings of the Algerian Arab people and the leadership especially the mudjahidine.

He added 'we feel in the circumstances that history is repeating itself as the Algerian revolution was embraced by the Libyan Arab people and today it is embracing the celebrations of the Algerian people. We congratulate the Libyan-Algerian people of this revolution and this occasion, for the Algerian revolution and the Great Al-Fatih Revolution are sisters'.

At the reception of the Algerian mudjahidine delegation were the secretary of the General People's Committee for Health, the secretary of the Basic People's Congress in Tripoli, the secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, the secretary of the Centre of the Study of Libyan Jihad, a mujahid from Libya, the secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria and the ambassador and members of the Algerian Embassy in Great Jamahiriyah.

Received by Jallud

LD011353 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1125 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Nov (JANA)—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received Mohamed Djeghaba, Algerian FLN Central Committee member and minister of veterans, and Youcef Yalaoui, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the

National Organization of Veterans of Algeria. The secretary of the Great Jamahiriyah's Brotherhood Bureau in Algeria and Algeria's ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah also attended the meeting.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Bendjedid on Algerian Revolt

LD021013 Tripoli JANA in English 0924 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Harth [November] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency*—The leader of the revolution has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the 1st November people's revolution. The telegram reads:

Brotherly Chadli Bendjedid,

On the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the 1st Nov. people's revolution during which our Arab people in Algeria has taught the colonialists a lesson which [words indistinct] have been forgotten making them pay a high price owing to their colonialist day-dreams and illegitimate schemes outside their borders and at the expense of the peoples of the Third World. But, it seems that another lesson awaits these colonialists so as to make them pay in Africa, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

In the same way as the Arab nation spearheaded by the Algerian people for the liberation of this expensive [as received] part of the vast Arab fatherland achieved a victory in this glorious struggle, this nation should struggle in the forefront of which being the Palestinian people to liberate our beloved Palestine. Still, safeguarding national independence which has been achieved through the lives of many martyrs, will not be consolidated except through complementing the stage of building unity which in turn complements the stage of national liberation. Your wise leadership of Algeria is aware of this very well.

I wish you excellent health and I also wish the Algerian Arab people further progress and prosperity.

Brotherly yours,

Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi.

U.S. Likely To Play 'Cards' To Block Arab Unity

LD311907 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Attempts and efforts aimed at achieving unity between Algeria and Libya have aroused the interest of imperialist circles, especially the terrorist U.S. Administration. Political observers, relying on informed U.S. sources, have confirmed that Washington considers this move by the Great 1 September Revolution to be very disturbing. The U.S. Administration views any Arab rapprochement or any political alliance between the Jamahiriyah and an Arab country to be a reversal of all its attempts to tighten a blockade around the Jamahiriyah to isolate it. These attempts stem from Libya's revolutionary attitudes, its persistence in rubbing the United States' nose in the dirt, its incitement of vanquished nations to rise up against their executioners, and its persistent and continuous march toward achieving Arab unity, which is an essential requirement.

Within this framework, George Bush has revealed to French officials in the last few days the U.S. Government's worry over any Arab unionist rapprochement. This is because rapprochement would have a serious and adverse effect on the imperialist policy of the U.S. Administration. It is in the United States' interest to see that the Arab homeland remains composed of small states and entities that can be easily devoured or that can have their resources plundered without difficulty.

Officials in Washington view the unionist alliance sought by the Great Jamahiriyah as a possible threat to the interests of imperialism, especially in the Arab Maghreb. This was reflected in revelations made this month by informed U.S. sources to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas*. These sources said that the United States has expressed its concern to Algeria over a possible union involving the Arab Maghreb countries.

Washington began suspicious moves to undermine any effort aimed at attaining Arab unity, whether in the Arab east or the Arab Maghreb. It has also followed a policy of threats and intimidation. In the last few days, the Algerian newspaper *El Moudjahid* confirmed that imperialist circles have actually begun hindering all unionist actions. The paper also confirmed that these circles have acted inside the Arab Maghreb countries—by employing a carrot-and-stick policy—to paralyze all attempts to achieve cooperation and solidarity among the single Arab nation.

Political observers contend that the aims of this suspicious move cannot be concealed. The imperialist forces do not consider the creation of a greater Arab Maghreb—one relying on its own resources and free of all forms of containment—to be in their interest. This is because the United States would lose a market for its exports, thus bringing down the U.S. economy, which is based on plundering the resources of other nations.

Political observers confirm that the imperialist circles, led by the U.S. Administration, will most likely play all their cards to hinder or undermine any Arab unity. These cards include the Saharan card, increasing and strengthening imperialist activity, applying all forms of pressure and intervention in internal affairs, and backing elements subservient to it to destabilize the region and divert the Arab people's attention from their unionist objective. This objective has become one of the essential requirements of their existence. Will the imperialist and colonialist circles succeed in distracting us from our important issues, including Arab unity?

Students Requested To Attend Ideological Meeting
LD012115 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Announcement: All students who graduated from intermediate-level schools during the 1986-87 academic year in the municipalities of Tripoli-center and Tajurah are requested to report to their barracks at 0730 on Monday, 2 November, to attend an ideological meeting. All those absent will suffer the consequences of their actions.

Forward! Al-Fatih forever! The revolutionary struggle continues!

[Signed] Revolutionary Committee Section for Institutes of Learning

Sudan

Commissioner Says All Classes To Resume 1 Nov
JN311512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Oct (SUNA)—Khartoum Commissioner Karam Muhammad Karam has decided that all classes will resume beginning tomorrow morning. This decision includes private academic and public schools.

Classes have already resumed in the primary schools and the final classes at the intermediate and secondary levels.

Rival Chadian Forces Reportedly in Darfur
JN311052 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Oct (SUNA)—Dr Muhammad Adam Ahmad, deputy governor of Darfur Region, has said that remnants of the Chadian war are roaming the region in numerous armed bands. The region has become the scene of military operations by rival Chadian forces, he announced. He denied that the Chadian groups were engaged in acts of looting and emphasized that they are fighting each other. He said that in light of recent events in the region, care must be taken to avoid their recurrence.

Tunisia

Border Crossing With Libya Opened at Ras Agedir
LD301842 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The Tunisian Ministry of Interior wishes to announce that the Tunisian-Libyan border has been opened at the Ras Agedir border police post and the Tunis/Carthage International Airport.

Travelers can pass through these two points provided they possess the necessary consular visas and comply with the arrangements in force.

Kuwait

Reportage on Soviet Minister Vorontsov's Visit

Official Talks Held

LD302011 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1848 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Oct (KUNA)—Official Kuwaiti-Soviet talks were held this evening at the Foreign Ministry Headquarters. The talks were chaired by Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister.

Kuwait's representatives at the talks were 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh, acting director of the Political Department; Ahmad al-Fahd, director of the office of the under secretary; Khalid al-Jarallah, director of the Office of GCC Affairs; and Ibrahim al-Musa, counsellor at the Political Department.

The Soviet representatives were Ernest Zverev, Soviet ambassador to Kuwait; Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Near East and North Africa Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ivan Kuznetsov, head of the office of the assistant to the first deputy minister; and Aleksandr Kalugin, counsellor at the Middle East Department.

Following the more than 3-hour meeting, Al-Shahin told journalists that the talks had been exploratory. He added that the meeting with "our friend Vorontsov" gave us the opportunity to exchange views and acquaint ourselves with his ideas on UN Security Council Resolution 598. Al-Shahin continued: "We appreciate the eagerness of the Soviet Union to see this resolution fully implemented... so that a just solution can be found to the destructive Iraq-Iran war."

He also noted that the Soviet official would meet his highness the amir tomorrow to give him a message from the Soviet leadership. Vorontsov will have other meetings with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ali Khalifa al-Athbi, minister of oil.

Al-Shahin indicated that this round of talks "covered all important issues that concern us... in addition to bilateral relations. We are in total agreement that cooperation between us is improving."

Vorontsov stated that the talks covered a number of subjects, particularly the Gulf war and the need to implement Security Council Resolution No 598 in the best and fastest way possible.

He said there are numerous opportunities for implementing this resolution, including through efforts by UN secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Vorontsov expressed the hope that the UN official's efforts will be successful.

Vorontsov added that the talks also centered on finding additional elements to implement the Security Council resolution in a practical and fast manner, and to achieve positive results.

He expressed his desire to soon meet Mr Shahin to "complete their important and successful talks."

In answering a question concerning the Soviet stand if Iran continues attacking Kuwait—attacks that were condemned by Moscow—Vorontsov replied that this matter had been discussed in detail. It was also "one of the matters contained in the message from the Soviet leadership to the amir that I will deliver to his highness tomorrow."

Gorbachev Message Conveyed

LD311019 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The amir received Yuliy Vorontsov, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, at 0930 today. The Soviet visitor then delivered a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The audience was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait.

Message Proposes UN Gulf Fleet

LD312029 Kuwait KUNA in English 1946 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 31 (KUNA)—The Soviet Union has renewed strong support to Kuwait's national independence and territorial integrity and reiterated its stable stance in backing of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war via peaceful means.

The official Soviet news agency, TASS, said that the support came in a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to H.H. the amir and conveyed today by First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov.

Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union firmly supported Kuwait's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, shared the striving to develop friendly and mutually advantageous Soviet-Kuwaiti relations and was ready to help further strengthen them in the interests of the two countries.

The message takes note of the concurrence of Soviet and Kuwaiti positions on the need for a political settlement of regional conflict and the unity of opinions on the need for decisive and urgent efforts to put an end to the seven-year-old war between Iran and Iraq and to normalise the situation in the Gulf, which is unprecedentally exacerbated, TASS said.

"We see today the main task in working energetically towards the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 598, which contains all necessary elements for the general and radical settlement and will not infringe on the interests or prestige of anyone. I think there are quite a few possibilities to try and tap the peace potential of this resolution," the message stressed.

Gorbachev proposed to use the existing international body, the military staff committee of the U.N. Security Council, for the prompt solution of questions connected with the creation of an international force in the Gulf.

"We are ready to send representatives, invested with relevant powers, to New York. Naturally, the implementation of the idea of the U.N. naval force, under the guidance of the Security Council, will need support of the Gulf's littoral countries," the message went on.

The Soviet leader voiced serious concern over the unheard of concentration in the Gulf of naval vessels.

The presence here of the naval fleets, far from having a restraining effect on the possible development of the conflict, on the contrary can lead to events which will further fan up the fire of the war, he elaborated.

In perspective, the Soviet Union, as before, is, of course, for having no military vessels, except for those belonging to the countries of the region, in the waters of the Gulf, Gorbachev said. "Speaking of the nearest real steps that can bring about a positive change in the situation, the best thing to do, in our view, will be to create a U.N. naval force."

Such a force may include war ships of the Soviet Union and the United States, Gorbachev said, expressing confidence that U.N. flagged forces "in the Gulf could be an effective factor in improving the situation in the international waterways of this region and help start the mechanism of political settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict."

News Conference Held

LD311344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1153 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 31 Oct (KUNA)—Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, stated that the message he today conveyed to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev concerned the USSR's view on the need to keep the countries of the region outside the Iraq-Iran war. This conflict has been continuing since September 1980.

Vorontsov spoke at a news conference before leaving for Tehran to continue his tour of the region, a tour that also included Baghdad. He added that the message also concerned "bilateral relations between the two countries as well as Kuwait's security, sovereignty, and independence." He pointed out the message additionally viewed ideas for the quickest possible implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 589. [passage omitted]

Vorontsov expressed a belief that all means available in the UN Charter should immediately be used to end the Iraq-Iran war—now in its 8th year—including efforts of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He added that such efforts should also concern implementing Security Council Resolution 589, which calls for an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of forces to recognized international borders, and an exchange of POW's. He stressed that efforts must be made to achieve implementation of all clauses of the resolution.

As for calls to replace forces currently in the region with UN forces, Vorontsov stated that his country believes UN forces would be "more effective" than those currently in the Gulf. He stressed that UN forces "will be more effective than any other forces" and will be acceptable for protecting the countries desiring this assistance. Vorontsov commented that international forces currently in the region have "limited effectiveness." He pointed out that the best way to implement Resolution No 598 is to aid the United Nations and not the other forces.

Vorontsov stressed that the most important factor contributing to implementing Resolution 598 is "the unanimity" of UN Security Council members. He pointed out that the resolution emerged through the unanimity of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the Soviet Union, the United States of America, China, Britain, and France.

The Soviet official stated that we will be able to convince the Iranian Government to accept Resolution No 598 through "unanimity."

The Soviet first deputy foreign minister departed Kuwait this afternoon. He was seen off by Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Sverev, Soviet ambassador to Kuwait; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Deputy Prime Minister on Talks

LD011240 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] During his visit to Kuwait, which ended yesterday, Yuliy Vorontsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, heard Kuwait's views concerning UN Security Council Resolution 598. This resolution provides for a cease-fire and settlement of the Iraq-Iran war.

The amir received Yuliy Vorontsov, who gave his highness, may God preserve him, a message from the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. Vorontsov also met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The latter talks covered matters of

interest to both countries, bilateral relations, and Iran's acts of aggression against Kuwaiti residential areas and other parts of its territory. The discussions also covered UN Security Council Resolution 598, which provides for ending the Iraq-Iran war, and the need to implement it to the letter and in full.

In a statement to the press following his meeting with Vorontsov, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed the hope that the conflict and aggression caused by our Muslim brothers in Iran will cease and that fraternity, harmony, and understanding will prevail among all. He commented that the USSR has contacted Iran over ceasing its aggression against Kuwait. Shaykh Sabah expressed the hope that Iran will cease its aggression out of respect for reason and wisdom, good-neighborly relations, and Islamic fraternity rather than as a result of mediation. He pointed out that the USSR had previously denounced Iranian acts of aggression against Kuwait and had contacted Iran's officials in regard to not repeating this.

Shaykh Sabah indicated that Vorontsov did not offer any new Soviet initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war. He added that, at present, there is no other initiative besides UN Security Council Resolution 598, which was the center of discussion, along with the need for its speedy implementation. He stated that Vorontsov explained his country's true position concerning the implementation of the resolution, and refuted the erroneous impression that the USSR wants to defer its implementation.

Before leaving Kuwait, Vorontsov held a news conference where he stated that all means available under the UN Charter must be immediately utilized to end the Iraq-Iran war, including efforts by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. He added that these efforts must include implementation of Resolution 598 and that the most important factor conducive to this is the unanimity of UN Security Council member countries on the need for its implementation.

Resolution 598 provides for an immediate cease-fire on all fronts, withdrawal of Iraqi and Iranian forces to internationally recognized borders, exchanges of POW's, and holding talks to settle the conflict peacefully. This resolution was unanimously adopted. The UN Security Council member countries can thus, if they wish, end the Iraq-Iran war as soon as possible. However, over 100 days have passed since this resolution was adopted, without the war coming to a halt. Iran has even escalated its aggression against countries that are not a party to this conflict, to widen its scope.

At his news conference, Vorontsov said that the message he delivered to the amir from the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, concerned the USSR's view on the need to keep the Gulf region countries out of the Iraq-Iran war. The message also concerned bilateral relations and Kuwait's security, sovereignty, and independence.

Kuwait has constantly worked to bolster stability in this strategically important part of the world. It has also exerted efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. Its stands are characterized by wisdom and patience whenever exposed to aggression. Kuwait, whose leaders are anxious to preserve relations of neighborliness and Islamic brotherhood as well as world peace and cooperation, looks forward to seeing all countries exert their efforts so that the logic of peace prevails over the logic of war and the logic of cooperation and good-neighborliness prevail over the logic of aggression and the creation of tension. All this can be achieved only with effective measures taken to bolster and implement UN Security Council Resolution 598.

Papers Question Soviet Gulf Stand, Ties

LD311100 Kuwait KUNA in English 0820 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 31 (KUNA)—Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov who is in Kuwait in part of a Gulf tour was greeted Saturday by stinging criticism of his country by two local newspapers.

In a front-page editorial addressed to "Comrade Vorontsov," *Al-Anba'* daily cast doubt on Moscow's attitude toward the latest flare-up in the Gulf war and all too clearly accused the Soviet Union of wooing Iran at the expense of Arab countries.

The paper was particularly embittered because Iranian attacks on Kuwait in recent weeks have only drawn "shy" denunciation from the Soviet Union and some other big powers without any pressure on the aggressor to desist.

Referring to repeated Iranian missile attacks on Kuwait and to Moscow's professed friendship with Kuwait the paper said addressing the Soviet Union:

"We expect you to take active measures to halt the aggression and effective pressures to deter the focus of the war and its destructive look in Tehran.

"Without this the concept of friendship cannot be translated into reality and ties of amity cannot be established on the ground of the present situation."

Al-Anba', addressing Vorontsov, said Kuwait "which is facing a serious threat to its security and sovereignty" singles out friends and foes by the criterion of support to it.

"At this crucial time Kuwait cannot accept in-the-middle stances, tight-rope walking or quibbling with words," the paper said, adding that "words of reassurance" would not suffice, given the serious threats Kuwait is being subjected to.

"In short," the paper said in its message to Vorontsov, "we want you to produce the proof of your friendship to us which can be embodied in halting aggression on us...without poorly founded excuses..."

The paper took time to question the credibility of Moscow's stand on the Gulf war and noted that the Soviet Union has been belatedly "wooing Iran" and expressing increasing desire to cooperate with it although Moscow knows that Iran is "the focus of aggression in the Gulf."

It, meanwhile, hinted that reports of Soviet arms shipments to Iran in return for gas could be true despite Soviet denials. "There's no smoke without fire," the paper remarked.

Citing the fact that the Soviet Union was dealing with warring Iran and Iraq without taking an decisive measure to halt Iranian escalation of the war and perilous threats against Kuwait, *Al-Anba'* demanded from "dear Comrade Vorontsov" a clear-cut explanation about his country's attitude.

The Kuwaiti daily was also critical of the Soviet Union's refusal to support international sanctions against Iran for rejecting Security Council Resolution 598 which ordered a ceasefire in the Gulf war.

Shifting back to Iranian threats against Kuwait, it stressed that "for us, it's a fateful question" not just a game between the two superpowers.

Al-Anba' asked Moscow to understand Kuwait's position, be aware of its dimensions and to take into consideration ties of friendship between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, "the silver jubilee of which will be celebrated by both countries next March," the paper concluded.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper was, however, more blunt in its attack on the Soviet Union's Arabian Gulf policy and questioned the wisdom of having had diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union for 25 years.

On Vorontsov's current tour which will take him to Iran after Iraq and Kuwait, *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper said his major task here should be to clear ambiguity "and find balance between contradictions" in his country's stance on the Gulf war.

On the conflict in Moscow's attitudes, the paper cited official Soviet assertions of support to Kuwait's sovereignty and territorial integrity and Moscow's dealing with Iran and the Soviet position on Security Council Resolution 598.

Al-Ra'y al-'Amm indicated that Moscow has taken for granted the friendship of Arab Gulf countries and was now placating Iran and enlisting its backing in its propaganda offensive against the United States.

This is why, according to the paper, Moscow avoided any political commitments vis-a-vis the Iranian aggressions on Kuwait and opted for "flexible" attitude that would suit developments in the Gulf region and give the Soviet Union "a short-cut to the heart of Iranian interests."

Encouraged by the fact that its friendship with Arab countries has not been shaken by previous incidents including the "setback" of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Soviet Union began to pursue an open-door policy in the Gulf making new gains and no losses, the paper maintained.

"In view of that, one has the right to ask if it was a right decision that we have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union," *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said and cited what it saw as futile outcome of friendship treaties Iraq and Egypt had signed with the Soviet Union.

The paper indicated that Saudi Arabia, judging by the criterion of its own interests, was right in its decision to opt for friendship with the side "which values the concept of friendship and honors its responsibilities at time of crises and dangers."

The paper's remark was an apparent reference to Saudi Arabia's friendly ties with the United States and to the fact that Riyadh has no diplomatic links with Moscow.

PDRY

Iranian Foreign Minister Departs Following Talks

EA311842 Aden ANA in Arabic 1714 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Aden, 31 Oct (ANA)—Iranian Foreign Minister Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati departed Aden this afternoon. During his visit to Democratic Yemen, he held talks on relations between the PDRY and Iran, recent developments in the Arab Gulf region, and the Iraq-Iran war.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade 'Abd al-Wasi Salim, minister of justice and religious trusts, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and Iran's ambassador to Aden.

Saudi Arabia

King Speaks With Iraq's Husayn on Gulf Situation

LD311632 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Al-Madinah, 31 Oct (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, today held a telephone conversation with Saddam Husayn, the Iraq president. During their talk, he affirmed the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's well-known stance toward fraternal Iraq, which is an indivisible part of the Arab nation.

King Fahd told his brother the Iraqi president of his strong wish to have the present conflict end. This is so security and stability can reign over the Arab Gulf region. This region's countries must all try to persuade Iran to accept UN Security Council Resolution No 598. Iraq has already approved this resolution as the most ideal solution for ending the fighting, restoring peace to all parts of the region, and saving it further harm from the dangers it now is witnessing. This war only benefits the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations.

President Saddam Husayn expressed his appreciation to the custodian of the two holy mosques for his fraternal initiative. He additionally affirmed the confidence of the Iraqi leadership and people in the depth of relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Source Denies Iraqi Planes Refueling in Kingdom

LD012223 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2051 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Nov (SPA)—A responsible source, in refuting reports broadcast by Tehran radio today—reports that quote this week's issue of *U.S. News & World Report* as saying that Iraqi aircraft use a Saudi base for refueling when attacking Iranian targets in the Gulf—has told SPA there is absolutely no truth to them.

The source added that the Kingdom has repeatedly announced its denial of such fabricated reports and stated that if such a thing had taken place, the Kingdom would have announced it at the time.

United Arab Emirates

FRG's Bangemann on U.S. Economics, Iran Embargo

DW300751 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0545 GMT 29 Oct 87

["Excerpts" from interview with FRG Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann by correspondent Lenz in Abu Dhabi; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Lenz] The United States has imposed a trade embargo on Iran, hoping that U.S. allies will follow. Will Bonn follow the U.S. lead?

[Bangemann] You know that the Federal Government has always exercised great restraint in its statements when cooperation in economic sanctions is involved. We do not believe we can use economic sanctions to achieve something —an end to the Iraq-Iran war—that must be attained politically. We are prepared to support anything that is decided, particularly anything in the UN Security Council. Naturally, we are also prepared to—and we have done so—bring influence to bear on both countries with all the diplomatic means at our disposal.

I think that if such steps are to be taken, they should be decided jointly, as we once did in the case of South Africa. That time we participated in certain economic measures agreed upon by the EC, despite our reservations. In the future we will continue to support everything that is decided upon by the Security Council. However, I do not believe that such individual actions make sense. I believe it is important that international solidarity be maintained in such cases, even if one does not see much sense in individual measures. Even if the Security Council were to decide on such measures, I would still believe that they should not be instituted. But in such cases international solidarity should be given priority.

[Lenz] In the meantime, Iran threatens to close the Gulf should the boycott be instituted.

[Bangemann] That is certainly a threat, not reality. They must have the means to implement this.

[Lenz] The fall of the dollar continued yesterday. Franz Josef Strauss fears setbacks. Is pressure on the Federal Government to do something for the economy increasing?

[Bangemann] We are doing something for the economy. The statement that is being repeated—that the Federal Government is doing nothing for the economy—is simply wrong. I have explained it before, and it is clear: An artificially created stimulation that collapses after a few months will leave nothing but debts behind. That is exactly the wrong way, one that some countries have embarked upon.

The fact that the dollar is presently a weak currency, a currency that experienced a 100-percent decrease [as heard] against the mark over a couple of years, shows that some economic decisions can be wrong. We have always told the United States that a high budget deficit is a dangerous thing. Doing something for the economy without increasing taxes means creating new debt. Why should we imitate something that was wrong—as has been displayed by other countries—and that has led to difficulties? The statement is nonsense. If we are now economically better off than others, this is because we have pursued the correct economic policy in the past.

Second: I think that some of what we are now experiencing in the stock market has certain objective causes: the deficit, the insecurity created this way and the lack of confidence in the future of the U.S. economy and the dollar. However, a big part of what we are now experiencing is also an overreaction, which has now reached a point that certainly extends beyond what was expected at the start of this overreaction.

[Lenz] Nevertheless, many fingers are pointing at Bonn—the French finance minister, the president of the EC Commission, the U.S. secretary of the treasury, and the British chancellor of the exchequer. They all frankly state that Bonn should do more for growth, should

reduce interest rates, that Bonn acted irresponsibly, and that Bonn is partly to blame for the decline in the stock markets. Is it really true that Bonn alone is correct in the end?

[Bangemann] Even when several sides say the wrong thing, wrong is still wrong. We have made no mistakes. When it came to increasing interest rates, the federal bank made only a slight increase in money available to banks. This was certainly not the cause of that development. As for the rest, we have the lowest interest rates in the world, after Japan. There would probably be little effect if there were a further reduction in interest rates. For some years we had an increase in the volume of money that—for any single year—far exceeded the targets set by the federal bank. This is certainly not the reason for the current situation. Besides, we have now had economic growth for 5 consecutive years. This economic growth is considerable. The figure of 2 to 2 1/2 percent does not really reflect the facts.

[Lenz] You are assessing things as though there have not been dramatic or exceptional developments in the stock market over the past few days.

[Bangemann] We cannot alter our own good and proper economic policy, which has generated positive results, due to a reaction caused by others and their incorrect economic policy, as well as due to a super-nervous reaction by some people at the start—people who are in the stock market not for reasons of economic policy but for completely different reasons.

[Lenz] Is a world economic crisis in the offing, or has it already taken place?

[Bangemann] Well, if such talk continues—it is absolutely not positive or reasonable. I have no objection to getting together and reaffirming the successes of the Louvre agreement. Let us stick together and let us try to jointly counter such trends. That would be reasonable. We do not want to pull out of the Louvre agreement, which is designed to stabilize the dollar. This development began at a time when another finance minister threatened to pull out of the the Louvre agreement. Let me stress that this was not the Federal Government or any member of it.

[Lenz] Where is the dollar's bottom point—at DM1.60?

[Bangemann] No bottom for the dollar that can be dictated. As for the Louvre agreement, we said that maintaing the dollar at DM1.80 could only work if the basic factors were changed in the long run. Let me repeat—a country that is grappling with a budget deficit, that has a trade deficit of roughly $150 billion, shows a tendency toward structural imbalances. These must be rectified. The FRG, a country whose economic importance I do not want to underestimate, is certainly an economically important country but by no means large enought to carry the whole international economy by itself. At the same time, some equally important countries are not repairing their own economies. That is the core of the problem.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN301541 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Dubai, Oct 30 (GNA)—West German Minister for Economics Martin Bangemann left here today for home after a three-day visit to the UAE as part of a tour of the region.

In a pre-departure statement the German minister said his talks with UAE officials dealt with economic affairs and means to enhance relations between the two countries.

He said West Germany will exert efforts to bring an end to the Iraq-Iran war which affects peace and stability in the region.

Bangemann described his country's relations with the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as "good" saying that his government will enhance cooperation between the GCC and the EC states and will work during its chairmanship of the EC next year to strengthen cooperation between EC and GCC especially in the economic sector.

Yemen Arab Republic

Iraq's Ramadan Meets President, Delivers Message

JN291427 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this morning received Brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Iraqi RCC, first deputy prime minister, and envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, at his office. Ramadan conveyed a message from his brother, President Saddam Husayn, on current Arab and international events, especially developments in the Iraq-Iran war. The message also concerned issues that will be discussed at the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 8 November.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary, attended this meeting. Iraq's representatives included Nuri Isma'il, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, and 'Abd al-Husayn al-Rafa'i, Iraq's ambassador to Sanaa.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN291800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, departed Sanaa today following his 2-day visit to the YAR. During his visit, Ramadan conveyed a message from Saddam Husayn, Iraqi president, to Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress. This message concerned the latest Arab events, particularly developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan was seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; the brother deputy prime ministers; ministers; civilian and military officials; 'Abd al-Husayn al-Rifa'i, Iraq's ambassador to Sanaa; and a representative of presidential protocol.

In a predeparture statement to SABA, Taha Yasin Ramadan noted: We met with Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress. We discussed basic issues of interest to the Arab nation, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Arabian Gulf, and the extraordinary Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on 8 November. He added: We had identical views on all topics that we discussed.

Ramadan said Yemeni-Iraqi relations are an excellent example to be followed in inter-Arab relations. He concluded by saying that the brother leader asked him to convey a reply message to Saddam Husayn.

Ramadan on Arab Summit, Vorontsov Visit

JN020907 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Nov (WAKH)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, has announced that at the emergency Arab summit to be held in Amman on 8 November, his country will raise the issue of implementing the Arab decision to boycott Iran. This was discussed at recent meetings of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis. Implementing the collective Arab Defense Pact will also be raised. The Iraqi official, in a statement published by *Al-Ittihad* and issued here today, said that he discussed these issues during his meetings with senior officials in a number of regional states during his tour last week. This tour sought to hold talks on issues to be discussed at the Arab summit.

Ramadan added that in his talks with officials during his tour, he sensed a general tendency toward adopting a unified stand on Iran's rejection of peace efforts and Resolution No 598, as well as its attempt to expand the war to other regional states.

Al-Ittihad says that the Iraqi first deputy prime minister refused to confirm the participation of President Saddam Husayn in the summit. He only said: We will participate in an effective way and at a high level, so that the summit's resolutions will be compatible with the historic responsibility shouldered by the summit after 4 years of absence.

In discussing Soviet envoy Yuliy Vorontsov's talks in Baghdad, he commented that they concerned overall Iraqi-Soviet relations. These talks also reviewed ongoing deliberations in the Security Council to implement Resolution 598, as well as the Soviet stand on these deliberations. He noted that President Saddam Husayn affirmed Iraq's readiness to implement Resolution 598. Ramadan reiterated Iraq's rejection of any attempt to tamper with the resolution or to misinterpret it.

Israeli Doctors Reportedly Treated Khomeyni

JN011127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Nov (INA)—Well-informed diplomatic sources have told the Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* that a Zionist El Al airline departed Zurich airport for occupied Palestine on 30 October. They said the Zionist plane came from Tehran carrying a Zionist medical team of five physicians. The sources quoted one of the five Zionist physicians as saying that the Zionist medical team stayed in Tehran for approximately 2 weeks, during which time it supervised the treatment given to Khomeyni.

The sources quoted Professor Fieldman, head of the Zionist medical team, as saying that the team had left for Tehran 2 weeks ago with the Zionist government's approval. They went to Tehran in response to an urgent Iranian request to treat Khomeyni, whose health was seriously deteriorating. He added that they left occupied Palestine accompanied by Khomeyni's son, Ahmad, who had previously come to occupied Palestine in order to accompany them on the trip to Tehran. He indicated that the Zionist medical team had provided all possible medical services and intensive treatment to Khomeyni. Khomeyni was in dire need of such treatment due to his continuously deteriorating health. He said that Khomeyni is not expected to live much longer.

Prof Fieldman revealed that Ahmad Khomeyni and other Iranian officials told him that if Khomeyni died, it would be necessary to conceal his death from the Iranian public. This is because this news would rock the country and subject it to bad and evil consequences. He was told that they are not ready to take this risk.

Prof Fieldman added that Khomeyni's son gave the medical team $50,000—$10,000 to each member—for treating his father. He said Khomeyni's son also gave them valuable gifts estimated to be worth tens of thousands of dollars. He continued that Khomeyni asked them to convey his thanks and gratitude to Zionist Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, his deputy Shim'on Peres, and all the other Zionist cabinet members.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Operations

Communique No 2,892 Issued

JN301737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,892 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of brave, honest men, our brave Armed Forces have continued to inflict losses on the aggressors. The results of our forces' activities for last night and today were as follows:

1. In the I Army Corps northern sector, one infantry position was destroyed and its crew killed.

2. In the II Army corps central sector, four enemy personnel were killed and one infantry position destroyed.

3. In the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces—one enemy soldier was killed.

4. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy positions opposite themselves and achieved the following: one infantry position and one mortar emplacement destroyed; two vehicles burned and destroyed, one of which was large; and a medium machinegun, a Poclain excavator, and a shovel destroyed.

5. In the VII Army Corps sector, one 130-mm gun and one single-barrel machinegun were destroyed, killing their crews, and one ammunition dump was detonated.

6. Two enemy boats attempted to approach Al-'Amiq port. However, the heroic port force confronted them and forced them to flee.

7. At 0100 today [2200 GMT on 29 October], the criminal Iranian regime fired a missile, one of those provided by enemies of the Arab nation, at Baghdad. This missile struck a residential quarter, martyring several citizens, wounding others, and damaging and destroying several civilian homes.

While we ask Almighty God to have mercy on our martyrs and wish our wounded a swift recovery, we proclaim these crimes to international public opinion so that it may know the evil nature of this regime.

Iraq accepts the UN Security Council resolution and welcomes positive efforts to establish peace. At the same time, the Iranian regime not only rejects this resolution but insists on pursuing its altogether base aggression against Iraq's borders. This regime also directs missiles and artillery fire against innocent civilians, thus killing women and children.

Iraq will certainly not let these crimes pass without severe punishment whenever it sees fit. Shame and ignominy on the cowardly Iranian rulers.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1987

Communique No 2,893 Issued

JN311727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Communique No 2,893 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continued their combat activities against the Khomeyniite aggressors last night and today, inflicting the following new losses on them:

1. In implementing our inalienable, legitimate right to cut off the oil supplies that provide the Zionist Khomeyniites—our country's enemies—with means of aggression, the planes of our heroic Air Force dealt an accurate, effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1100 [0800 GMT] today. Our aircraft then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. A heavy machinegun was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

3. Two machinegun emplacements were destroyed in the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces.

4. One 60-mm mortar was destroyed and its personnel killed in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, one enemy vehicle was set ablaze; two towers, one observation post, and one bulldozer were destroyed; and an ammunition dump was detonated.

6. One of our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan spotted an enemy formation that was pounded, killing 7 soldiers and wounding 15 others. Five infantry positions were destroyed and two vehicles were set on fire.

7. Two scoundrels were killed, and one machinegun was destroyed and all its personnel killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 October 1987

Communique No 2,894 Issued

JN011118 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Communique No 2,894 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God who gives us strength and determination to lay down the foundations of justice and struggle for peace.

O heroic Iraqis! To implement our indisputable right to turn the war into a disaster for the warmongers who trade in war and who persist in waging it, the aircraft of our mighty Air Force today carried out the following two heroic missions:

1. At 1000 [0700 GMT] today, a violent air strike was delivered against oil installations in the Bahrgan oil fields. Our aircraft pounded their targets and left them exploding.

2. At the same time, our aircraft launched a violent air strike against the Omidiyyeh oil installations. They left their targets ablaze with smoke billowing from them.

After carrying out these two missions with the courage and ability for which they are known, our daring pilots and their aircraft returned safely to the homeland, protected by God.

O zealous Iraqis! Every heroic action with which your fighting sons deter the Iranian regime and undermine its economic pillars, material resources, and military capability is an action for peace that brings the war closer to its end and disarms the proponents of crime. Every heroic action safeguards Iraq's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the safety of Iraqi citizens, and protects the nation's honor and dignity.

Thanks to the men of our heoric Air Force—commander, pilots, officers, and men—for their good efforts. We thank Almighty God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1987.

'Aziz Informs UN of Missile Attack on Baghdad

JN301819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA)—Iraq has called upon the UN secretary general and the international community to condemn the Iranian regime and impose sanctions on it. This is because Tehran rejects Security Council Resolution 598 and continues its aggression and violations of international law. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today in a message told Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, the following:

At 0100 today the criminal Iranian regime fired a surface-to-surface missile at a residential area in Baghdad. As a result, a number of civilians were martyred, others were wounded, and a number of civilian houses were demolished or damaged.

Tariq 'Aziz added: While the international community looks forward to correctly implementing Resolution 598 to achieve peace, the Iranian regime continues its aggression and crimes against innocent people in Iraq to start a war of the cities. That regime continues its aggression against regional states, as it recently did when it fired a missile at a civilian installation in Kuwait.

'Aziz warned that Iraq will not allow these crimes to pass without severe punishment whenever it sees fit. This is because remaining silent on the Tehran regime's evils, crimes, and violations of international law will encourage it to continue its policy of crimes and aggression.

'Aziz drew the attention of Perez de Cuellar to his many messages to the United Nations on the Iranian regime's continuous crimes against Iraqi civilians. The most recent of these crimes was the firing of a missile against the Balat al-Shuhada' School.

Paper Vows Retaliation

JN311126 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 31, INA—"The new Iranian crime of firing a missile on one of the residential quarters in Baghdad embodies not only the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing the war, but reflects as well the Iranian rulers' flagrant challenge of international will, which has unanimously agreed that the war should be ended and that peace be established," *Al-Thawrah* Iraqi paper said.

Iranian military and political escalations, *Al-Thawrah* recalled, had taken, since the adoption of the Security Council Resolution No. 598 in last July, several forms, varying from refusing the resolution and missiling Bagdhad and Kuwait, as well as shelling Iraqi border towns, to beating once again the drums of war and speaking of preparations for a fresh offensive against Iraq.

The Iraq paper noted "while calling for implementing Resolution No. 598 in its letter and spirit, we declare our categorical refusal of any endeavour seeks [as received] to go round the resolution or misinterpret it... we also oppose to [as received] any rearrangement of items on the resolution. As any manipulation in this regard would strip the resolution of its content and essence."

Al-Thawrah added that aggressive practices and barbaric crimes committed by the Iranian regime against the people of Iraq and the Arab nation necessitated that the world community, in general, and the international organization, in particular, work sincerely, seriously and swiftly, more than any other time, to take practical measures and means to guarantee the implementation of Resolution 598. By so doing, the Iraqi paper remarked, the international community and the U.N. would be cutting short the way in front of manoeuvres and blackmail attempts by the Zionists of Iran to liquidate the resolution.

These callous, mean acts that the Iranian regime kept practising against "our people," demonstrated clearly the Iranian regime's political and military bankruptcy, *Al-Thawrah* stressed.

Al-Thawrah warned "we shall punish and retaliate against the Iranian regime at the appropriate time. Let the Zionists of Iran keep in mind that, once the right hour has come, we have in possession means of mass destruction, means that are much superior to theirs... only then they would know how exorbitant is the price they would be paying for their crimes."

Landau Report on Shin Bet Procedures, Methods

Perjury 'Matter of Policy'

TA010640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Report on a commission headed by former Judge Moshe Landau that probed the Shin Bet's procedures and interrogation methods, submitted on 30 October: "The Panel's Findings"—published in boldface]

[Text] The commission, comprised of Landau, former Mossad chief and O/C [Officer in Command] Northern Command Yitzhaq Hofi and State Comptroller Ya'aqov Maltz, found that:

a. The Shin Bet, as a matter of policy, has been committing perjury in proceedings related to the admissibility of confessions since 1971.

b. The service committed perjury to conceal its interrogation methods and to ensure that the accused are convicted, since, in terrorism cases, the confession is the main instrument for conviction. The Commission terms this phenomenon in the Shin Bet "ideological criminality."

c. The use of the harsh interrogation methods and the commission of perjury was not meant to convict innocent persons.

d. The main responsibility for the commission of perjury lies with the three men who served as Shin Bet heads from 1971, especially the last two (Avraham Ahituv and Avraham Shalom) and with the service's legal advisers during this period. The Commission, however, does not recommend that any action be taken against them.

e. The political, judicial and military authorities did not know of the Shin Bet's practice of perjury and therefore are not to be held responsible for it.

f. The Commission agrees that limited and clearly delineated psychological and physical pressures may legitimately be exerted in the interrogation of those suspected of terrorism and has proposed precise guidelines for the Shin Bet to adopt. It rejected the justification advanced by the Shin Bet for the commission of perjury.

g. The Commission recommends that no criminal action be taken or be allowed against the Shin Bet operatives who committed perjury or employed illegal interrogation methods in the period before its report was published. The operatives, the panel said, could defend their illegal interrogation methods by the defence, which exists in the criminal code, of justification—that they were just carrying out orders—and of necessity—of preventing rampant terrorism. The perjury might also be defended by necessity, and, in any case, prosecution of operatives would wreak havoc in the Shin Bet.

h. The Commission recommends that external supervision and control of the service, by the Knesset, the prime minister, the Cabinet and the State Comptroller, be strengthened and expanded.

i. The Commission recommends that the attorney-general and the military judicial authorities take steps to permit retrials in (response to) all justified requests submitted in the wake of the report. It recommends that the appropriate guidelines be issued to allow prisoners sentenced in military courts in the territories, the right to retrial.

Excerpts of Report Published

TA010736 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Nov 87 p 4

["Excerpts From the Landau Commission's Report on the Shin Bet's Practices"—*Post* headline]

[Text] Under the [Landau] Commission's terms of appointment, it was to deal with two issues: the methods and practices of interrogation of the Shin Bet in matters of terrorist activity, and with its testimony in court in consequence of such interrogation. The Nafsu case was cited in the letter of appointment as the reason for the establishment of the Commission. This case was before the High Court as criminal file 124/87. Disclosure of the service's methods of interrogation as they appeared in the High Court's judgment caused a grave crisis of public confidence in the Shin Bet, and, at the same time, extreme embarrassment, that seemed to threaten a loss of direction within the service itself. It should be said at the outset that those directly involved, i.e. the service's investigators, its legal advisers, and those in charge of them, are only a small minority of the service. But, since the interrogation unit is an integral part of the service, the damage and the sense of confusion spread throughout the entire body.

This was not the first shock wave to strike the service. It was preceded by the incident known as the Bus No. 300 case, which was perhaps even more painful. Our letter of appointment did not empower us to deal with this case which came to an end on 25 June 1986, when the President of the State pardoned 11 of the service's employees, including some of its senior directors. This was followed by the resignation of most of those concerned, including the head of the service at the time, Avraham Bendor (Shalom). However it would not be misleading to say that the grave misconduct of these men, their criminal conspiracy to subvert justice and mislead the commissions of inquiry set up to probe that case, in effect prepared the ground for the disclosures that were to emerge from the Nafsu case: with faith in the service so severely damaged by the first case, it was no longer possible to cover up the phenomena exposed in Nafsu's appeal.

The Shin Bet investigators are distinguished by professionalism, devotion to duty, readiness to work extremely hard at all hours and in physical danger, and, above all, by a high degree of motivation to serve their people and their state in secret activities in which success is its own reward, and where they will not enjoy the glory that comes to those whose work can be seen by the public. It is indescribably painful and tragic that such a group of people should have failed so seriously in their behaviour, as individuals and as a group. However in saying this, we are not indicting the methods of interrogation used, which must in large measure be placed on the credit side, in both the moral and the legal sense, as will be explained below, but the practice of perjury before the courts, which is to be wholeheartedly condemned.

The disclosure of this practice increased the crisis of confidence in the moral standing of the service, which had already made itself felt and undermined the self-confidence and the self-esteem of the operatives. It is absolutely vital that this evil be totally uprooted.

We are convinced that everyone in the service is fully aware today that a new leaf must be turned and that the service must regain its standing in the eyes of the public and in its own eyes. We see as a first step in this process the manner in which those who appeared before us told the entire truth. They admitted their mistakes without hiding anything and we believe they are sincere in their intention to rectify their efforts.

We see it as our main duty to direct this necessary period of rehabilitation ...in integrating (the service's) vital activity into the framework of values and the rule of law, which the State of Israel has espoused.

We trust that this will restore the service's vital inner conviction in the rightness of its course, and will provide it with the ability to distinguish between what is permitted and what is forbidden, without recourse to legal counsel at every step of the way.

While it is only a minority of those who live in the territories (a little under one million in Judaea and Samaria, and a little over half a million in the Gaza Strip) who are engaged in terrorism, and while the majority prefer a life of quiet industry, the terrorist organizations enjoy the open or covert support of most of the areas' Arab population. The terrorist organizations maintain their hold over the populace by murdering those who dare to adopt an independent stance on relations between the Arab population and the state, and on a political solution.

The terrorist organizations' hold over the population extends beyond the prison walls and into the cells where Arab prisoners are held. A vicious and violent internal regime is operated in the prisons by the terrorist organizations, which engage in indoctrination and recruitment of new members. Orders are passed from outside and implicitly carried out, even to the extent of the murder of prisoners suspected of collaboration with the Israeli authorities.

The state agencies whose function it is to combat and prevent terrorism inside the country are the IDF, the police and the General Security Service [GSS] (Shin Bet). It is the IDF's job to prevent the infiltration of terrorists and weaponry from across the borders into the area controlled by the State of Israel. The battle against terrorism within the borders mainly revolves upon the service. We shall forthwith describe in brief the organizational structure of the service and of its investigative unit, and then (describe) the history of the war against terrorism in the past 20 years, its problems and successes and, afterwards, we shall reach the main subjects of our discussion, that is, the methods of investigation and procedures of the service, and the giving of testimony by investigators in the courts. Part of (our description) must be included in the second, classified, section of this report and part will appear in the first section, which will be published.

Over the years, the ideology of the different (terrorist) organizations crystallized, the compartmentalization within and among the organizations greatly increased, and the "professional" training directed towards underground operations and to withstanding investigation expanded. Moreover, in the territories there are terrorists who have been imprisoned and interrogated, terrorists who have completed their periods of detention and others who were released (prematurely) in prisoner exchanges. The prisons themselves serve as hotbeds of organization, ideological instruction and professional training which among other things provides instruction on how to deal with the service's interrogators.

These facts pose a great many difficulties and obstacles in the continuing struggle against terrorist operations. The service must fight this battle, in changing circumstances, and hone its tools and methods in order to succeed.

There are basic differences between the nature of police investigation of suspects in a regular criminal case and an investigation conducted by the service against suspects in terrorist attacks or political subversion. The police investigation is carried out in order to collect evidence against individuals who are suspected of committing crimes, and its aims are the conviction of the guilty party in order to rehabilitate him and to deter him and others from committing further crimes and to pay him for his crimes with a fitting penalty.

The direct aim of the service's investigation is to defend the existence of society and the state against terrorism directed against its citizens, to collect information about terrorists and their organization and to prevent terrorist attacks by capturing those who have carried out such

attacks in the past—and who can be expected to continue to do so in the future—and those who are planning to carry out (such attacks), and to uncover those who are directing them.

The two types of investigation are further differentiated in that in a police investigation the aim is to collect evidence (testimony by witnesses, real evidence and traces left in the scene of the crime, etc.) which will help in uncovering the culprit. In a service investigation, the investigators generally don't have such evidence: Witnesses to a terrorist attack, such as the murder of a Jew in an Arab area, are unwilling to help the investigators and generally cover up for the culprits, because of the local population's sympathy for the terrorists and because of its fear of them. Only rarely is the perpetrator of a terrorist act caught red-handed.

The service's investigations are hampered by the determination of those investigated not to reveal what they know, which is a result of ideological indoctrination which includes basic instruction on how the suspect is to stand up to investigation, when this steadfastness is considered an act of courage; and of the fear of the person investigated he will be assassinated during his stay in jail if he reveals what he knows (to his interrogators); and of his unwillingness to cooperate with his interrogators which is fed by the hope that he will in any case be released prematurely in a prisoner exchange, as happened in the past.

In these circumstances, the interrogation of a terrorist suspect by the service becomes a difficult struggle between the need to uncover what (the suspect) knows—on the basis of a well-founded assumption, based usually on secret information—and the suspect's desire to keep quiet and to hide what he knows or lead the interrogator astray by giving false information.

What emerges from the above is that almost invariably, and at variance with most of the criminal cases investigated by the police, a true confession extracted by the service from a suspect (as signed by the suspect and taken down in front of a police investigator, before whom the suspect is brought after his interrogation by the service interrogator) is the main evidence against the accused when a case is brought before a military or civil court. Even if the service investigators have additional incriminating information, it is often the case that this information cannot serve as evidence in a court, either because it is inadmissible according to the Evidence Law or because its publication could cause more (security) harm than (legal) good. Hence, the central importance of the extraction of a true confession from the suspect brought to trial on terrorist charges.

It has already been noted that during the past 20 years the service has had some great achievements in the defence of the State and its citizens against terrorism. Sooner or later, some 80-90 per cent of perpetrators of terrorists attacks are caught. Some 50 per cent of the tens of thousands who were interrogated were brought to trial. The bulk of the remainder were released and a small number were subjected to administrative measures, such as detention, home confinement, expulsion, etc., because of the lack of possibility of putting them on trial as a result of the confidentiality of the trustworthy information which exists against them. Of those brought to trial, the great majority were convicted on the basis of their confession before the courts; as to the rest, who are also a great number, they denied the charges and evidence was heard.

The commission notes that among those dealing with the subject the view prevails that there is an unavoidable need to use physical pressure in interrogations of terrorist suspects. Over the years there has alternately been expansion, reduction and prohibition of various interrogation methods. Recently the use of such methods has been greatly reduced, which point to the internal soul searching stemming from moral inhibitions and from the continuous assessment of the efficacy of the means, as opposed to the need to use them. In addition, the matter was affected by external complaints, excesses and specific prohibitions imposed by the political echelon.

Until the 1967 Six Day War, the interrogation of terrorist suspects—and their number was small—was conducted according to law and the Supreme Court rulings of the day, (meaning) without the use of any physical pressure. In the years immediately following the war the prosecution had no problem in this respect. Only the police officer who dealt with the matter at the end of the interrogation process gave testimony concerning the circumstances of the extraction of the confession. He could testify with a clear conscience that at the stage in which he was involved, that is the writing down of the confession, everything passed smoothly and the suspect indeed made his confession of his own free will. The whole interrogation process before this stage, that is the interrogation by the service interrogators, was not brought at all before the court and none of the interrogators involved was brought to testify at the mini-trials.

This was so until 1971. That year a fundamental change took place in the mini-trials. More and more lawyers raised before the courts the contention that the confession, which was voluntary on the face of it, when given to the police, was the result of illegal methods used against (the defendant) at an earlier stage by the service interrogators. These arguments forced the prosecution, in accordance with the Evidence Law Clause 12, to bring the service interrogators to court to testify about the circumstances of the interrogation and of the confession and to undermine the contention of illegality by the defence.

Now, for the first time, the interrogators faced a serious dilemma: On the witness stand, they had to answer questions under oath concerning the extraction of the confession. The law of course obliged them like all witnesses in court to tell the whole truth and only the

truth. On the one hand, bearing true witness could have harmed the sacred rule of complete compartmentalization which was drilled into each investigator from his first days in the service. Truthful tesimony (would have) forced him to reveal what was happening in the interrogation facilities, including the methods of interrogation and, as a result, to render these methods ineffectual in the future, when they became known to the enemy. We are speaking of many and varied methods, including means of pressure used against those interrogated.... From the start, the interrogators chose to hide from the court (their) use of physical pressure....

None of the senior service executives who testified before us was able to point to a specific moment when the interrogators began to act this way, or to an order, instruction or document that directed them to act this way. This system was, as it were, born of itself and the investigators were sucked into or slid into it as a matter of course. One of the senior executives of the investigation unit defined it as "the unwritten word, passed down from father to son." In the courses, in training, at meetings (in the service) stress was put on the need for complete compartmentalization, but on the subject of testifying and the problematics it involved—nothing was said. Moreover, the service executives who testified before us couldn't remember or point to any case of an interrogator who asked about or appealed against or wondered out loud about the matter.

How rooted this norm became can be seen from a document that was exhibited to us dealing with September 6, 1982. This is a protocol of a discussion that took place between the head of the investigation unit. At that meeting one of the means of physical pressure used against those interrogated was discussed, a means a court referred to and commented about in one of its judgments. The upshot of that discussion, stated the document, was: "In the mini-trials...we will...deny having done this...and we will argue...as is usual according to the rules of the prison/detention centres."

In the eyes of this commission, this norm of giving false testimony in the courts is the grave failure of everybody in the service who was involved.

The norm of false testimony in the courts managed to hold up until 1986. Two grave events which received wide, noisy publicity one after the other—the Bus No. 300 affair and the Nafsu affair—are what in a short time brought about the uncovering of the norm and its termination.

(Following the Supreme Court's Nafsu case judgment),"a clear ruling was passed (in the service to the effect that) the service does not allow lying in court." The reason why the service's operators lied to the courts during the mini-trials (on the admissability of confessions), and denied exerting any physical pressure against men under interrogation, arose out of the operative need to avoid any exposure of their methods of investigation. By its nature, the service operates, and must do so, in secret and out of the public eye. This has led to an almost hermetic compartmentalization of the service in general, and of the investigation department in particular.

This unit has operated for many years with a wide variety of methods of which the main strength lies in their secrecy. The moment that any such system is exposed, its efficacy is impaired if not totally destroyed.

One such means of interrogation is physical pressure, considered by the investigators as a very important tool. As the unit sees it, without such means, there can be no effective interrogation. Should the details of these methods become known, their efficacy will evaporate and the whole work of interrogation, which, it should be stressed has had great success—in thwarting (terrorist) actions, in uncovering their perpetrators, and in saving lives—will be severely harmed.

In order to guard their interrogation methods...the investigators believed that their hermetic compartmentalization should be used against all comers, including the courts.

The logical outcome was perjury. The second reason (for lying to the courts) has a direct bearing on the judicial process itself. We have already noted that the service saw in the conviction and imprisonment of a terrorist for a lengthy term an important blow at terrorism...the success of the service in a court case depends directly on the extent to which a confession, in the vast majority of cases the only evidence against the accused, is acceptable to the courts. Exposing the fact that means of pressure were applied during interrogation endangers the admissibility of the evidence. Arguing from this premise, the service drew the conclusion, and a most reasonable one in its view, that measures must be taken to ensure that the court not know of any means of pressure used, even if this meant lying.

The third reason for the lying, and particularly for its continuance over such a long period, was quite simply that the system worked. For many years the service's interrogators were trusted implicitly by the courts. That trust, and the service's successful perjury, produced a situation in which no one saw any need to query the situation or to seek other methods that might ensure the conviction of the guilty parties just as effectively.

The Israeli High Court has adopted the British courts' guidelines (on evidence) and has ruled accordingly. From time to time it has reminded the police that they would do well to follow these guidelines, but a confession has never been rejected because these guidelines have been breached. Instead, it has always been stressed that the confession must have been made "of (the accused's) free will."

Great care must be taken lest any breach of the law lead to a relaxation of standards whereby interrogators become a law unto themselves ...such behaviour may irreparably damage the image of the state as a state of law in which the rights of the individual are protected, to the point that we could come to resemble those regimes which give their security services unrestrained power.

To forestall such a danger a number of steps must be taken.

Firstly, interrogators may not take exaggerated steps to pressure their subjects. There must be no physical torture or violence, nor must there be any assault on a prisoner's dignity which could undermine his self-respect as a human being.

Lesser means of pressure must be weighed against the anticipated dangers, according to the information in the possession of the interrogator.

The means of physical and psychological pressure which an interrogator may use must be delineated in advance by binding directives.

There must be careful supervision of the way in which these directives are carried out in practice.

Any divergence from these orders must be dealt with fearlessly and firmly by disciplinary punishment. In serious cases, the offender must be prosecuted.

The permitted means (of pressure during interrogation) are discussed in greater detail in the second, secret, part of this report.

The time has come for our judiciary too to rule on what constitutes acceptable confessions in criminal trials. Two possible versions have been put forward in Clause 37 of the new Bill on Evidence-1958, published by the Justice Ministry.

The commission is convinced that the top civilian and the military echelons of the prosecution neither knew that perjury was being committed, nor did they even conceive of such a thing going on.

Some members of the service felt that the judges themselves were "part of the game." This was said to us in so many words by one of the investigators and hinted at by another....This seems to us utterly groundless. We can only regret that the claim was made at all by some isolated individuals.

The heads of the service were not the ones who set the norms (of lying). However there is no doubt in our minds that they bear the major responsibility for the fact that the practice persisted so long.

Following are excerpts from the chapter of the report dealing with the recommendations to amend Shin Bet practices. [previous sentence in italics as published]

Three ways exist for solving this severe dilemma between the need of the state to protect its citizens, and to maintain its character as a law-abiding state which harbours basic moral principles—for the methods of police interrogation which are employed in any given regime are a measure of the character of the entire regime.

The first proposed is to recognize that because of crucial interests of state security, the activity of the security services in their war against terrorism occurs in a "twilight zone" which is outside the realm of the law, and therefore these services should be freed from the bonds of the law and must be permitted deviations therefrom.

This road must be utterly rejected. The law, which expresses the will of a free people, is a central tenet of the existence of a state such as ours, which believes in values of liberty and equality. If the GSS, with its immense latent power, is not subordinate to the rule of law in its interrogations, who will determine its modes in such cases? Will it run itself or will the political echelon regulate for it its own set of laws? It is quite obvious that if this way is followed, control over the GSS is one day liable to fall into the hands of an unscrupulous person or group of persons, and from there to the despotism of a police state is but a hair's breadth. If we do not preserve the rule of law zealously in this area as well, the danger is great that the work of those who assail the existence of the state from without will be done through acts of self-destruction from within: a veritable "war of all against all."

The second way is that of hypocrites: They declare that they abide by the rule of law, but turn a blind eye to what goes on beneath the surface.

It is unavoidable to opt for the third way—the road of the truth of the rule of law—even where this difficult subject, too, is concerned. The law itself must ensure a proper framework for the activity of the GSS regarding Hostile Terrorist Activity (HTA) interrogations, with all the attendant problems and dilemmas. At the conclusion of our lengthy discussions, we are convinced that this is essential for the moral resilience of Israeli society and of the GSS as a part thereof, and that it is feasible, according to the lines we shall map out below.

The means of pressure should principally take the form of non-violent psychological pressure via a vigorous and lengthy interrogation, with the use of stratagems, including acts of deception. However, when these do not attain their purpose, the exertion of a moderate measure of physical pressure is not to be avoided. The GSS interrogators should be guided in setting clear boundaries in this matter, in order to prevent the use of inordinate

physical pressure arbitrarily administered by the interrogator. As is spelled out in the second (and secret—ed.) part of this report, guidelines concerning such boundaries have existed in the service ever since the scope of investigations of hostile terrorist activity was expanded, as required by the new situation following the Six Day War. These guidelines underwent occasional changes, generally in the direction of restrictions on the use of physical force, which were imposed from time to time at the initiative of the political echelon. Until today the authorization of physical contact with the person under interrogation is extremely limited.

'Secret' Part of Report

TA010852 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Nov 87 pp 1, 18

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] The Landau Commission decided to divide its report on the Shin Bet's methods of interrogation of hostile terrorist activity into two parts: one open and the other secret. The secret part of the report will not be published because the commission was "satisfied that this is necessary to maintain state security." That part details at great length the missions and structure of the Shin Bet, and the modes of interrogation and practices that have prevailed in that body since 1967.

Among other things, it mentions the license granted to interrogators to employ various means of physical pressure during the interrogation of suspects in hostile terrorist activity. It has passages describing the deployment of Shin Bet personnel in the Arab sector, the number of persons subjected to interrogation in connection with hostile terrorist activity versus the number of Shin Bet investigators, the number of terrorist incidents, the ratio of people investigated after such incidents and a cross-section of the number of cases that have been cracked, a breakdown of the number of dead or wounded as a result of hostile terrorist activity according to region and year. It also has passages depicting the squads that were discovered before or after attacks, details on the organizational affiliation of the uncovered terrorist squads on a yearly basis, annual graphic depictions of the quantities of weapons found broken down according to type, and a comparative table showing data on the number of people interrogated who admitted to their guilt during their investigation and those who were tried between 1983/1984 and 1986/1987.

The covert part of the report also deals with the way the Shin Bet handled cases in which the interrogators violated instructions on the investigation of suspects, the type of pressure applied against the people who were undergoing questioning in mini-trials, the procedures for taking the minutes of a Shin Bet investigation and the way this was used in practice, as well as a compilation of instructions for the Shin Bet interrogator, which describe—on the basis of past experience—as accurately as possible the limits of what is permissible and what is not in Shin Bet interrogations, which the commission recommends the Shin Bet heads adopt.

The commission expresses its assurance that if the restraints it is proposing are observed to the letter and according to the spirit intended, the efficacy of the investigation will be preserved and at the same time will involve neither bodily nor mental torture. The person undergoing interrogation will suffer no harassment, and his human dignity will be honored.

The commission recommends that the handbook of recommendations be brought up for perusal by a select ministerial committee every year, so that it could introduce the changes it deems fit in accordance with the changing circumstances into that handbook. After that, the handbook will be transferred to the subcommittee on services of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Shamir, Peres Reactions

TA010705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] At the end of the week we found satisfaction in the Prime Minister's Office and in the Foreign Minister's Office over the Landau Commission report recommendations. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the commission performed great and important work. The report contains both great admiration for the work of the Shin Bet and concern over the principles of the Israeli judicial system, and he is pleased with this combination.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said that from time to time Israel has the strength to examine itself and draw conclusions while conducting a war against terrorism. These conclusions will make an important contribution to the future work of the service, Mr Peres said.

Let us recall that the commission found the political echelons to be clean of any knowledge of and responsibility for the phenomenon it roundly condemns and wants to root out, that is, Shin Bet investigators giving false evidence in the courts concerning the use of force during an interrogation.

At the same time, the commission has made a considerable effort to defend the service and understand its motives. It does not actually slash the interrogation system itself, but the lies in the reporting on it to the courts. This concern for the future of the Shin Bet is in line with the well-known attitudes of the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and senior government sources, who believe the Cabinet will fully adopt the Landau Commission recommendations.

Last Friday the ministers received the overt section of the report. At today's weekly Cabinet session they will hear the first briefing on the entire report, and the debate itself will be held at one of the next few Cabinet or Inner Cabient sessions, after the ministers have studied the second, classified section. Most of the commission's practical conclusions are collected in the classified section, which details what is permitted and what is forbidden to the Shin Bet investigator. According to the principle laid down by the commission, a moderate amount of physical pressure may be used when interrogating a person suspected of hostile activity.

Now the question of how the external supervision over the Shin Bet can be tightened will again be brought to the deliberations table. The commisssion actually repeats the recommendations of previous investigation commissions, which were adopted and never implemented. The prime minister needs a mechanism that will enable him to follow up the Shin Bet's actions, it states. The commission also repeats the recommendation to establish a small ministerial committee to deal with supervision over the Shin Bet. It also thinks the State Comptroller should be allowed to examine the Shin Bet's operational activities.

The bottom line seems to be that even if some of the commission's statements and recommendations arouse disputes of principle, there is no pretext here for a dispute of a political nature, and certainly not for one that could jeopardize the national unity government.

Shin Bet Officials Satisfied

TA011145 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi, Yosi Melman, and Tali Zelinger]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Shin Bet top echelon is not worried about the possibility of a wave of appeals over court verdicts based on admissions by suspects during interrogation. Senior sources close to the Shin Bet top brass, said the report does not contradict the basic claim of Shin Bet that the admissions were true and that the argument was only on the methods used to extract them and even more so on the reports on the methods given to the courts.

Sources close to Shin Bet claimed last night that politicians calling for the submission of appeals do not understand the report. These sources expressed great satisfaction with the report and said it implies encouragement for the good work of the service. During the past months there has been concern among Shin Bet personnel over the possibility that the commisssion would not accept their position that Nafsu's case was the norm and not unique.

Nevertheless, Shin Bet is waiting for the decision of the attorney general on the police investigation into the Nafsu affair. It is assumed that the police will now quickly complete the investigation and transfer the material to the attorney general for his decision. It is unlikely that he will make a decision in a spirit contrary to the Landau report.

Sources in the IDF's legal system last night expressed satisfaction with the report. The top echelon of this system had an active part in disclosing the Nafsu affair and in bringing the issue up for investigation by a commission. Senior officials in the military Advocate General's Office say that the report confirms their claim and even discloses "most grave" details unknown until now about the method of operation.

Security and intelligence experts, who wanted to remain anonymous, reiterated the often-heard claim that an intelligence advisory body should be set up affiliated to the Prime Minister's Office in order to block the possibility of such a grave development from recurring. They said that the norms that have become deeply rooted in Shin Bet over the past 16 years are the gravest. [passage omitted]

Sources Confirm Recent Shamir, Husayn Meeting

TA012044 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2030 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Jordan's King Husayn recently held an unprecedented meeting about the international conference. This is revealed in tomorrow's edition of the U.S. news magazine, *Newsweek*. Our New York correspondent Ya'aqov Eylon reports that senior Israeli officials confirmed to the magazine the fact of the meeting, which took place prior to the recent visit to the Middle East by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The meeting took place in the 'Arava.

Husayn, who had until now refused to confer with Likud leaders, gave in to heavy U.S. pressure this time. *Newsweek* quotes Israeli officials as saying that the meeting made Shamir soften his opposition to Soviet participation in the peace process. Later, in his meeting with Secretary of State Shultz, Shamir gave the latter the green light for the incorporation of the Soviet Union in a joint initiative by the superpowers in this region.

PM's Office Denies Meeting

TA020615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office last night totally rejected the *Newsweek* report on a meeting between Prime Minister Shamir and King Husayn. Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser, says the story is completely false, a journalistic contrivance, and part of a speculation campaign which comes in the wake of other guesses witnessed recently.

Jordan Said Ready for 'Regional Compromise'

TA010954 Tel Aviv 'AL-HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Israel recently passed on to Jordan a proposal offering it access to Israel's two large ports, Haifa and Ashdod. On the West Bank, Jordan was offered an accelerated Jordanization process while the influence of the PLO would totally wither away within the framework of setting up autonomy. Israel informed Jordan that if the term autonomy is unacceptable to it because of the association to the Camp David accords, it has the right to choose any other title, except for the term "entity," because this is a term used by the PLO.

Within this autonomy, Israel would not be involved in any way in the running of day-to-day life, and Jordan would appoint personalities loyal to it for positions involved in running daily affairs. The proposal was prepared so that it would suit Jordanian interests as Israel understands them. Israel made clear to Jordan, however, that on the issue of water resources, it is not ready to make any concessions. Jordan rejected the Israeli proposal, but it is hoped that Jordan will change its mind after the summit meeting in Amman.

This proposal was passed on to Jordan via personalities in the occupied territories. Our correspondent says that before this Israeli proposal was made, there were other contacts, in which Jordan expressed readiness for what is called "a regional compromise." According to this proposal, in exchange for linking the Gaza Strip to the West Bank, Jordan would be prepared to give up territories not populated by Arabs, which could then be called border adjustments. It is not clear, however, whether this Jordanian agreement will remain firm if the situation in the Arab world changes after the Amman summit meeting, which could tie Jordan's hands on the subject of separate negotiations with Israel.

Soviet Says Shamir Seeks Invitation To Moscow

TA011020 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Nov 87 pp 1, 13

[Report from London by Yohanan Lahav]

[Text] I have learned from a most senior Soviet source that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir wants to visit the Soviet Union.

The source was unwilling to disclose, even by a hint, if the Soviets would be prepared to invite him.

The Soviets regard the approach to them, which was made in the name of the prime minister, even if not directly by him, as proof that he also does not oppose their participation in future peace negotiations. This is contrary to the impression created among the uninformed. "The Alignment as well as the Likud understand that without us nothing will happen," the source stated.

Shamir's request to meet with the Soviet leadership is apparently one of two secret peace initiatives by the prime minister to which Yosi Ben-Aharon, the director general of his office, referred to in interviews summarizing Shamir's first year as prime minister.

The request was passed on to the Soviets with the prime minister's knowledge but not by him.

It is possible that it was passed on by the so-called [Soviet] consular delegation which has been in Israel for several months, or in some other way. My source refused to go into detail.

"If he asks to visit us, it is not in order to tell us that he does not agree to include us in peace talks," the Soviets stress. Nevertheless, they do not claim that Shamir agrees to an international conference.

Military on Hizballah Claim of IDF Captives

TA291425 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Oct 87 p A1

[Report by Shefi Gabay and 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Text] The leaders of the pro-Iranian Shi'ite Hizballah movement in Lebanon have claimed in recent interviews that they are holding two IDF captives. If there is truth in the announcement, the reference is apparently to the two hesder yeshiva [combining Bible studies with military service] soldiers, Yosef Fink and Rahamim Alshekh.

In an interview published in the Hizballah magazine *Al-'Ahd* (*The Pledge*), Shaykh 'Abbas Musavi, the operations commander of the "Islamic Resistance," the military branch of the movement, said that the planning prior to the kidnapping of the two soldiers took weeks.

According to Musavi, the Hizballah people waited patiently for 3 months in the fields and mountains until they could capture the two IDF soldiers.

A senior Israeli military source said last night that no new information was received from the Hizballah, either directly or indirectly, on the fate of the two soldiers. The source said: "We are still feeling our way in the dark. Anything is possible." According to him, this is the hardest unresolved case of POW's or MIA's.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin last week also said there is no information on the fate of the two and that they are considered MIA's in the meantime.

5 Dead 'Terrorists' Identified as Hizballah

TA291459 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1430 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The five terrorists who were killed by South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers north of the security zone yesterday belonged to the Hizballah organization. This was revealed by the investigation in the area. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz reports that the SLA soldiers will continue to carry out raids north of the security zone in order to prevent the terrorists from organizing in these areas.

IDF Spokesman's Remarks

TA300741 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0730 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Here is an announcement by the IDF spokesman:

In an IDF operation against Hizballah terrorists, who took up positions in the villages of (Za'tar al-Sharqiyah) and Mazra'at al-Hamra' north of the security strip in the central sector of southern Lebanon, several Hizballah terrorists were killed. Our forces sustained no casualties. This is the end of the IDF spokesman's announcement.

Islamic Pamphlets Attack Meetings With Israelis

TA291611 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
28 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Jerusalem—Pamphlets signed by the Islamic bloc were distributed yesterday attacking what it called revolutionary and nonrevolutionary leaders who run after false peace slogans and meetings with Israeli ministers and Knesset Members.

The Islamic bloc added that the only ally of our people is Islam and not Red Square or the Black House.

Goren Interviewed on Jordanian Aid to West Bank

TA291531 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
28 Oct 87 p 29

[Interview with Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, by Hayim Raviv; date and place not given]

[Text] [Raviv] How does Israel regard the Jordanian 5-year plan for Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip?

[Goren] Our attitude toward the Jordanian 5-year plan stems from our policy on all foreign aid given to the territories. This policy welcomes any foreign aid for the territories on two conditions: Hostile elements must not become stronger as a result of this aid; and the aid must be approved by us and coordinated with us. Our position, therefore, is that whoever is interested in aiding the territories is welcome to do so. Over the years the Jordanians have aided the territories on a small scale. Salaries were given, people received pensions, and municipalities received financial aid. All this, however, was on a very small scale. Approximately 1 and 1/2 years ago Husayn launched his 5-year plan, and we informed the Jordanians that we welcomed it.

[Raviv] Did you inform them directly?

[Goren] We do not have direct contact with the Jordanians. Our contacts with Jordan are maintained through two channels: through local representatives and leaders, mayors, Parliament members, and chamber of commerce heads; and through the Americans, who informed the Jordanians that we did not oppose their 5-year plan as long as we were informed about the plan's projects and approved them, and as long as they adhered to this condition. The funds are arriving. True, not in large sums, but more than hitherto. For example, more people in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip are now receiving salaries. In Gaza the sum total paid in salaries to teachers is $250,000 a month.

[Raviv] Is there actual cooperation between the military authorities and the Jordanians in the field?

[Goren] We do not cooperate with the Jordanians. We do cooperate very closely with the territories' inhabitants. Some of them travel to Jordan, receive funds, hold talks, and then come to us to keep us updated. This is a good and normal situation which we encourage.

[Raviv] How is a particular project from the 5-year plan implemented?

[Goren] Let me give you an example: A certain mayor goes to Amman and submits a request for a certain project, say a school, a sewer system, or an apartment building. Then he comes to us with the money, and after the military authorities approve the project the implementation stage begins.

The Jordanians are claiming, at least outwardly, that Israel is obstructing the implementation of the plan. What is your reaction?

[Goren] I also have heard these claims. Let me state here unequivocally: There is not even one project in the 5-year plan that we have not approved. On the contrary, we are not creating any difficulties. These claims are meant to serve as a cover-up for their inability to carry out the plan as they declared they would in the past. We are not delaying any project.

[Raviv] How is the money being distributed between the various elements? Is this not a cause for rivalry between them?

[Goren] Certainly. There is a rivalry among the pro-Jordanian elements, and this is natural and understandable because everyone wants to develop his own sector.

[Raviv] How can we make sure that the funds channeled to the West Bank do not reach elements hostile to Israel?

[Goren] I already noted that every project requires our approval. We keep track of the funds because most of the people who bring them in are connected with us on a municipal basis. In fact, the great majority of the people who travel to Jordan are an inseparable part of the Civilian Administration.

[Raviv] What about the Israeli development plan in the West Bank? Does it have any connection with the Jordanian plan?

[Goren] No, it does not have any connection. We are implementing a lot of projects in the framework of our budget. Recently large-scale projects to develop the infrastructure of the Gaza Strip refugee camps entered the implementation stage, and we have similar plans for Judaea and Samaria. In fact, we have plans in all fields. There are also many international organizations carrying out projects independently or in cooperation with us. An example of this is the Gaza sewer project.

Jordan Involved in Temple Mount Court Case

TA300943 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Oct 87 p 4

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] An Israeli lawyer has met Jordanian ministers and attorneys in Amman to discuss a case that Jordan is indirectly contesting in the High Court of Justice. The unprecedented case concerns Israel's jurisdiction over the Moslem holy places on the Temple Mount.

This week the court held its third hearing on the case, which is reported to have attracted some attention in the Arab world.

Jamal Abu Tu'ayma, an Israeli Arab lawyer representing the Islamic Waqf (Religious Trust) in East Jerusalem, was invited to Amman to coordinate a response to a High Court application by the Temple Mount Faithful. The group, which wants increased Israeli control of the Mount, charges that the Waqf is carrying out illegal construction and destroying Jewish archaeological remains in the area. It demands that the authorities enforce Israeli laws which govern planning, construction, and preservation of archaeological sites.

The application was submitted in October 1986 against the police, the Jerusalem Municipality, and the Education Ministry's Antiquities Department. The Waqf, which administers the mosques and Islamic institutions on the Mount, was added as a respondent in June of this year.

Early this month, Abu Tu'ayma, accompanied by a local Waqf representative, crossed into Jordan over the Allenby Bridge after obtaining a permit from the Israeli Interior Ministry. He did not take his passport, and deposited his Israeli ID card at the bridge terminal. Jordanian border officials, who were alerted in advance of his arrival, confirmed his identity by checking the Interior Ministry permit. A chauffered official car with a representative of Jordan's Waqf Ministry whisked him to Amman.

Abu Tu'ayma met with a team of top Jordanian attorneys to formulate arguments on the case, and also spoke with Jordan's Minister of Waqf (who oversees Waqf affairs in Jerusalem), the minister of occupied lands affairs and the interior minister. In between meetings, he was treated to excursions and tours.

The decision to submit the Waqf response to the application was taken after some debate. Opponents of the idea argued that the Waqf would not get a fair hearing in the Israeli courts, and that responding in the High Court would imply recognition of Israeli sovereignty over East Jerusalem. Supporters argued that not responding would indicate a lack of resolve, and could weaken the Waqf's status.

In his remarks before the High Court on Wednesday, Abu Tu'ayma said that the court has no authority to hear the Temple Mount Faithful application because East Jerusalem was annexed to Israel in violation of international law. Since East Jerusalem and the Temple Mount are occupied territory and legally under Jordanian sovereignty, they cannot be subject to Israeli building and planning laws, he said.

Abu Tu'ayma also argued that the court was not competent to judge the case because it involved broader political and religious questions relating to the holy sites.

A lawyer for the Temple Mount Faithful presented aerial photos of the mount which, he said, showed construction by the Waqf since 1967 in defiance of Israeli laws and sovereignty.

The court turned down his request for an interim injunction banning further construction by the Waqf on the Temple Mount.

Instead, it instructed Attorney-General Yosef Harish to submit guidelines for application of Israeli planning, construction and archaeology laws on the Temple Mount.

Abu Tu'ayma said that, contrary to the concerns expressed, the court headed by Justice Aharon Baraq, had given him a fair and full hearing.

King Husayn Reportedly Rejects U.S. Peace Plan

JN011738 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
31 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

["Exclusive"]

[Text] Amman—*Al-Ittihad* has learned that King Husayn, monarch of Jordan, has categorically rejected a U.S. proposal providing for a phased settlement. The settlement was to begin by returning the Gaza Strip to Egyptian sovereignty with amended borders. *Al-Ittihad* has also learned that in the course of his rejection of this proposal, the Jordanian monarch asserted that there is no Arab alternative to the international conference with the participation of the five permament Security Council members and the attendance of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. He also said that there is no alternative to resolving all aspects of the Palestinian question.

Senior Jordanian sources asserted to *Al-Ittihad* that this issue was the center of the recent contacts and consultations between Jordan and Egypt. Egypt told Shultz that it also rejects this proposal. The sources described this proposal as a new U.S. attempt to circumvent the proposed international conference and to split the comprehensive solution at the expense of the West Bank and Golan. The U.S. proposal is also a bargaining chip or means to weaken the USSR role.

To prove their analysis, the sources cited what enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the press club in Tel Aviv yesterday. Shamir claimed that the Jordanian monarch may agree, in the long run, to an alternative proposal to an international conference and that he may also accept direct negotiations under a U.S.-USSR umbrella. Shamir, however, asserted that Israel rejects any role by the superpowers in the negotiations, adding that the idea of direct negotiations means excluding any sort of international supervision or trusteeship. These negotiations also stress the sovereignty of the countries participating in the negotiations, he added. Shamir, however, left the door open for the possibility of convening an international conference to entrench what is agreed upon through direct negotiations.

UK Foreign Secretary Arrives in Amman 1 Nov

JN011424 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Amman—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and his wife arrived in Amman today on an official 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Howe will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials. He will also hold talks with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri on bilateral cooperation, ways to promote relations between the two friendly countries, Middle East issues, and developments in the region.

Makes Arrival Statement

JN012046 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a statement upon arrival, the British foreign secretary expressed his government's full support for his majesty's peace efforts in the region.

[Begin Howe recording] I expect discussion to focus on the further strengthening of relations between Britain and Jordan and on regional issues, in particular the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Iran-Iraq war. Jordan is, of course, at the heart of activity to end the Arab-Israeli dispute. Britain stands full square behind King Husayn's tireless efforts in that respect. We will continue to express that commitment to political, moral, and material support. [end recording]

The British foreign secretary is due to hold a press conference tomorrow.

Holds Talks With Al-Masri

JN011642 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] The Jordanian side led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the British side led by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe held a session of talks at the Foreign Ministry today. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and discussed ways to promote cooperation between their countries. The two sides also reviewed regional issues, particularly the Iraq-Iran war and developments in the Gulf region, in addition to the Arab-Israeli conflict and ways to bolster efforts to hold an international peace conference attended by all parties to the conflict and the UN Security Council permanent member states. [passage omitted]

Speaks at Friendship Society

JN012058 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe affirmed that Britain sees a plain truth that there is no valid alternative to an international Mideast peace conference. Sir Geoffrey also appealed for renewed efforts to achieve a settlement that would guarantee the security of all states in the region and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination.

The British foreign secretary was speaking today to the British-Jordanian Friendship Society.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Sir Geoffrey said that the UN Security Council Resolution No. 598 must form the basis for a settlement to put an end to the war. He also called on Iraq and Iran to respond to peace challenges.

Meets King, Crown Prince

JN021340 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at the Royal Court this afternoon. They discussed current issues, notably the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Iraq-Iran war. They stressed the need for an international Mideast peace conference to forge a just and lasting peace in the region. His majesty and Sir Geoffrey also emphasized the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598 to end the Iraq-Iran war.

They reviewed British-Jordanian ties and explored ways to develop them in various fields. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the British ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Earlier at noon, the British foreign secretary called on His Highness Crown Prince Hasan at his office in the Royal Court. The crown prince reviewed Jordan's sustained efforts to promote regional Arab stability and security from an economic perspective. His highness pointed to Jordan's distintive role in helping the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied Arab land. Prince Hasan also raised the possibility of cooperation between the states of the region and the EEC, especially Britain, to boost positive, regional economic policies in the interest of regional stability and peace. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Jordanian ambassador in London, the British ambassador in Amman, and the members of Sir Geoffrey's delegation.

Holds Talks With Al-Rifa'i

JN021344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has reiterated that only through a UN-sponsored international conference, attended by all the parties to the dispute, plus the five permament members of the Security Council, can peace be achieved in the Mideast. In talks with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe this morning, with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri in attendance, Al-Rifa'i stressed the need to pursue the efforts being made to bring an end to the Iraq-Iran war. The prime minister also stressed the need for serious and vigorous international efforts to enforce UN Security Council Resolution 598.

They discussed Mideast developments, notably the Arab-Israeli dispute, and the Iraq-Iran war.

For his part the foreign secretary emphasized Britain's interest in helping Mideast peace efforts. He commended His Majesty King Husayn's efforts on behalf of a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region. Sir Geoffrey Howe also stressed the importance of convening an international conference to find a just, peaceful, and comprehensive solution to the Mideast problem.

He urged support for efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, and serious, sincere moves to enforce the relevant UN Security Council resolution. Both Al-Rifa'i and Howe voiced their satisfaction with the state of relations between Jordan and the United Kingdom.

The meeting was attended by the Jordanian and British ambassadors in London and Amman, as well as the members of Howe's delegation.

Foreign Ministry Says Summit Agenda 'Open-Ended'

JN310843 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Oct 87 pp 1, 23

[By Ahmad Shakir]

[Excerpts] Nabih al-Nimr, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, said that contacts and consultations held directly by His Majesty King Husayn with Arab leaders, and indirectly through his majesty's emissaries, have produced agreement on an open-ended agenda for the upcoming extraordinary Arab summit, set for 8 November in Amman. The agenda will include any topics that Arab leaders deem important, added Al-Nimr.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Dustur*, he said that the Arab foreign ministers' conference, held in Tunis last September, had agreed on a general heading for the extraordinary Arab summit: "Pan-Arab Security." Under this heading, added al-Nimr, falls the Iraq-Iran war, the aggravating situation in the Arabian Gulf, the Arab-Israeli dispute, and other subjects involved in pan-Arab security. The summit will also address the preoccupations and concerns of the average Arab individual, which have an impact on regional security and stability, said the Foreign Ministry official. [passage omitted]

Al-Nimr reported that the Jordanian Government has received the agreement of all Arab leaders to attend the summit at king, prince, and presidential level with the exception of Tunisia, whose delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk, in light of President Bourguiba's state of health. Libya is the only Arab state which we have not heard from with regard to its position on the extraordinary Arab summit, added Al-Nimr.

Jordan's ambassadors in sisterly Arab countries will be arriving in Amman over the next 2 days to help in preparations for the summit and to be members of the honorary escorts accompanying Arab heads of state.

PSP Leader Junblatt Departs for Moscow

NC021006 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] PSP leader Walid Junblatt departed for Moscow today to participate in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution. He will also have consultations with a number of Soviet officials on local, regional, and international issues.

Al-Huss Declines To Attend Arab Summit in Amman

JN310655 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0628 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Oct (WAKH)—Lebanon's acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has disclosed that he has decided not to attend the emergency Arab summit in Amman next month. In statements to *Al-Ittihad* and *Al-Bayan* published here today, Al-Huss said that he will be satisfied with sending a memorandum in the name of the Lebanese Government to the conference to be distributed to the Arab leaders.

Dr Al-Huss added that his memorandum will include a detailed explanation of his stand on the reality of the current political and economic situation in Lebanon, particularly his stand on the government's boycott of the president and the reasons behind it. Dr Al-Huss announced that he will urge the Arab kings and presidents to give Lebanon any possible aid to help it overcome the strangling economic crisis.

Unknown Group Claims Attack on French Soldiers

NC311426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] An organization calling itself the Tanyus Shahin Unit has announced responsibility for the attack on French soldiers in Al-Dawrah the day before yesterday. In a statement carried by AFP, the organization demanded the release of Lebanese national George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in France. The organization noted that this operation is just a warning to the French Government.

Further on Group's Claim

NC311732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] An organization calling itself the Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit has announced that it was responsible for attacking three French soldiers in the Al-Dawrah area of East Beirut, killing two of them and wounding the third.

The organization demanded that France end its secret support for the Lebanese Forces and stop interfering in Lebanese affairs, which are the concern of the Lebanese and the Arabs, headed by Syria. It also demanded that France change its policy in Chad to foil the imperialist front against the Arabs, particularly Libya.

The organization called on the French people to choose a new administration in the forthcoming elections that would act according to the principles of the French revolution.

The organization said that it had delayed claiming responsibility for the operation to ensure the safety of its elements [who carried out the attack] and its members in the eastern areas.

Details of Message Disclosed

NC311600 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Beirut, Oct 31 (AFP)—A hitherto unknown organization calling itself the "Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit" on Saturday claimed responsibility for the killing here Thursday of two French gendarmes and the serious wounding of another.

The group said in a message to a Western news agency here that the attack was "an ultimatum" to the French Government and demanded the release of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, a Lebanese Christian jailed in France in connection with attacks against a U.S. diplomat and an Israeli envoy in France.

Mr. 'Abdallah, the suspected head of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, was jailed for life in February.

The message also demanded that France halt its "secret support" to the Christian Lebanese Forces Militia and other right-wing Christian movements.

France, the message said, should stop interfering in Lebanese affairs which are the concern of its citizens and the Arabs, headed by Syria.

It also urged France to change its policy in Chad and called on the French people to opt at next year's presidential elections for "a new administration that acts in conformity with the principles of the French revolution."

The group said that it had delayed for two days before claiming responsibility for the attack to "assure the safety of its comrades (who carried out the attack) and its activists" in the Christian-controlled regions of Lebanon, where it said it has carried out other operations.

Two French Embassy guards were shot dead a third seriously injured Thursday by three men who opened fire from a passing car in mainly-Christian East Beirut.

An anonymous caller telephoned a Christian radio station to claim responsibility for the attack on behalf of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) but a source close to ASALA denied the claim Friday.

Lebanese Forces Implicated

NC011242 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Al-Qubayyat, Lebanon, Nov 1 (AFP)—Joseph 'Abdallah, whose brother George is currently imprisoned in France for involvement in terrorism, has accused the Lebanese Forces Christian militia of issuing a communique claiming responsibility for Thursday's attack in Beirut on three French gendarmes.

Joseph 'Abdallah, in a statement to AFP here in his northern Lebanese village, said Saturday's communique on the shooting from a group calling itself the "Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit" tried to "pin the crime on those concerned about George 'Abdallah."

The group said in a message to a Western news agency Saturday that the attack on the gendarmes in mostly-Christian East Beirut was "an ultimatum" to the French Government and demanded the release of George Ibrahim 'Abdallah.

'Abdallah, a Lebanese Christian and the head of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, was imprisoned for life in France on February 28 in connection with attacks against a U.S. diplomat and an Israeli envoy in Paris.

"The French gendarmes are not responsible for the continued detention of George 'Abdallah," Joseph 'Abdallah asserted. "They were killed in an area controlled by the Lebanese Forces, which created this organization (the Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit) in order to hide their failure to ensure security in the area."

Speaking of East Beirut, he asked: "Who in that area is concerned about the fate of my brother?"

Two French Embassy guards were shot dead and a third was seriously injured last Thursday by unidentified gunmen in East Beirut.

Denies Involvement in Attack

JN010932 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] In a statement released in Beirut today, the Lebanese National Resistance Front has asserted that it had nothing to do with the assassination of two French soldiers in the Al-Dawrah suburb of East Beirut last Thursday. The statement added that the activities of the Lebanese National Resistance Front are confined to fighting Israel and its agents within the security zone in southern Lebanon, and that it had never sought to harm French interests in Lebanon.

The statement asserted that the Tanyus Shahin forces operating within the framework of the Lebanese National Resistance Front, which is comprised of Christian strugglers opposed to Israel, has no connection with the killers of the French soldiers.

Responsible Party Identified

NC020623 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] According to informed sources, the arrest of those responsible for the assassination of the two French soldiers is only a matter of time, especially as the party involved has been identified.

The sources add that Ilyas Musa, the military prosecutor, has gathered sufficient information about the crime and has obtained important leads in this regard.

France Rejects Hostage Deal at 'Last Minute'

NC011537 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 1 Nov 87

[text] Beirut, Nov 1 (AFP)—France "at the last minute" rejected a deal to free its nationals held hostage in Lebanon, the Lebanese daily *Al-Safir* reported here Sunday, quoting diplomatic sources.

"Secret negotiations took place, by way of intermediaries, between Tehran and representatives of the French National Security Council," said the newspaper, which has links to pro-Syrian parties.

The daily reported neither the date nor the terms of the negotiations, which it said faltered on two conditions "that had been approved by (France's) former socialist government."

"That government had agreed to deliver to Iran, through the intermediary of a third country, 500,000 heavy artillery shells, and to pay the kidnappers the sum of three million dollars," said the unidentified diplomat quoted by *Al-Safir*.

"The current French Government refused to uphold this agreement," rejecting the deal "at the last minute," the Lebanese daily said.

The French Foreign Ministry Sunday said it had "no comment" on the report.

Released South Korean Hostage Leaves Beirut

NC311413 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] To Chae-song, the released South Korean diplomat, left Beirut at 1430 today on his way home via Geneva. He left on board a Middle East Airline passenger plane amid strict security measures taken by the Beirut Airport security service in cooperation with the appropriate authorities.

Mr To looked fit, wearing a gray suit. After arriving at the airport, he proceeded immediately to the plane. He did not wish to make any statement about his abduction or release.

Role of Amal, Syrians in Kidnappings Detailed
NC311314 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Today's *Al-Nahar al-'Arabi Wa al-Duwali* magazine reveals new information on the role Syria and its lackey in Lebanon, the Amal Movement, are playing in the carrying out of terrorist operations, particularly the abduction of foreign hostages and blackmail.

The magazine reports that a crisis recently loomed between the Amal Movement and Syrian security personnel over the way the ransom paid for the release of FRG hostage Alfred Schmidt was to be divided. However, it was averted with an agreement to divide the $5 million ransom, with $3 million going to the Syrians and $2 million to Amal.

The magazine points out that the release of the South Korean diplomat, held for 20 months, was part of a deal in which Amal received $1 million.

Describing the ruinous economic conditions for members of West Beirut organizations, the magazine notes that a number of these gunmen had to sell their personal weapons to survive.

In another area, the magazine reveals that a special Libyan plane landed at Khaldah airport last Sunday, carrying the bodies of 15 Palestinians and Lebanese who had fought with the Libyan forces in Chad.

Al-Kasm Resigns; Al-Zu'bi To Form New Cabinet

JN311945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm has tendered his resignation to President Hafiz al-Asad. His excellency accepted the resignation and entrusted [People's Assembly Speaker] Mahmud al-Zu'bi with forming a new cabinet.

Al-Kasm Resignation Accepted

JN012205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Decree No 237, dated 1 November 1987, accepting the resignation of the cabinet of Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The following is the text of the decree:

Decree No 237. The president of the republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1. The resignation of the cabinet of Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm shall be accepted.

Article 2. This decree shall be published and communicated to whom it may concern.

Damascus, 1 November 1987

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, President of the Republic

Presidential Decree on New Cabinet

JN012138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Decree No 238, dated 1 November 1987, on the formation of the cabinet under Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The following is the text of the decree:

Decree No 238: The president of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1. The cabinet of the Syrian Arab Republic shall be formed as follows:

Mahmud al-Zu'bi, prime minister;

General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister and defense minister;

Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs;

Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs;

Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform;

Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of higher education;

Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs;

Yasin Rajjuh, minister of state for cabinet affairs;

Eng Yusuf al-Ahmad, minister of transport;

Dr Muhammad Harbah, minister of interior;

Ahmad Diyab, minister of local adminstration;

Muhammad Salman, minister of information;

Hassan al-Saqqa, minister of supply and internal trade;

Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade;

Dr Najah al-'Attar, minister of culture;

Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation;

Antoine Jubran, minister of industry;

Wahib Fadil, minister for presidential affairs;

Eng Kamil al-Baba, minister of electricity;

'Adnan Quli, minister of tourism;

Dr Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs;

Dr Muhammad Jum'ah, minister of state;

Eng Murad Quwwatli, minister of communications;

'Abd al-Hamid Munajjid, minister of state for environmental affairs;

Ghazi Mustafa, minister of state;

Ghassan Halabi, minister of education;

Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs;

Khalid al-Mahayini, minister of finance;

Dr Iyad al-Shatti, minister of health;

Dr Antonios Habib, minister of oil and mineral wealth;

'Abd al-Majid al-Tarabulsi, minister of awqaf;

Muhammad Nur 'Antabi, minister of housing and utilities;

Khalid al-Ansari, minister of justice;

Dr Marwan Farra, minister of construction;

Haydar Buzu, minister of social affairs and labor; and

'Ali Khalil, minister of state.

Article 2. This decree shall be published and communicated to whom it may concern.

Damascus, 1 November 1987

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, President of the Republic

Hafiz al-Asad Receives Lebanon's Al-Husayni

JN291624 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Husayn al-Husayni, Lebanese Chamber of Deputies speaker, at 1730 this afternoon. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended the meeting.

Soviet Economic Delegation Leaves Damascus

JN301620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet economic delegation, led by Nikolay Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources, left Damascus this afternoon after a 4-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegation's talks with Syrian officials centered on increased bilateral cooperation in various development fields.

Before his departure, Vasilyev gave a statement to SANA praising the outcome of his visit and calling his talks fruitful. He noted that comprehensive cooperation between Syria and the USSR is growing steadily. Vasilyev also praised the joint efforts of Syrian and Soviet experts with regard to work on land reclamation, dams, irrigation systems, and the pumping stations being installed in the Euphrates Basin. He voiced satisfaction with the progress in these projects. The Soviet official said that the main pumping station on the Euphrates at the Al-Babiri site in Maskanah Gharb is almost complete and should be operational by March 1988.

Afghanistan

Keshtmand Briefs Delegates to GOSR Ceremony

LD010332 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, met today at the Council of Ministers office with representatives of the country's provinces who are to visit various republics and oblasts of the Soviet Union to participate in ceremonies marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. During this meeting, Comrade Keshtmand spoke of the historical importance of GOSR, the unshakable Afghan-Soviet friendship, and briefed the delegation on the importance of their visit.

Comrade Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, Politburo member and PDPA Central Committee secretary, and (Kudaysov), counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in the DRA, also spoke in this connection at the meeting.

Najibullah, Delegation Depart

LD311802 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto
1130 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] [no dateline as received]—A high-ranking party and government delegation of the DRA, led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, comprising Comrade Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and Comrade Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of communications, left this morning for the USSR to take part in the ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution at the invitation of CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government.

The delegation was seen off at Kabul airport by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council; members of the DRA Council of Ministers; 'Abdurrahim Hatif, chairman of the National Front Central Council and chairman of the Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation, and some members of the Supreme Commission for National Reconciliation; the chairman and members of the High Council of Ulema and Clergy; a number of the Armed Forces' generals; representatives of social organizations and toilers of Kabul city; ambassadors and diplomats of friendly countries in Kabul; and (Vladimim Esfodushev), counsellor and plenipotentiary of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

Comrade Najibullah inspected the honor guard, and a group of pioneers presented bunches of flowers to the comrades.

GOSR Message Approved

LD302232 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0439 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, October 29, *Bakhtar*—The extraordinary extensive session of the Executive Board of the Central Council of National Front of the DRA was held to implement the decisions and resolutions of the second nation-wide PDPA conference on Wednesday.

The session unanimously approved the National Front's message on the 70th anniversary of October Revolution addressed to the Soviet Solidarity Committee with the Peoples of Asia and Africa as well as the message of the Central Council of the Front to the PDPA CC on the successful conclusion of the PDPA second nation-wide conference.

Appropriate decisions aiming at widening and improving the Front's activity and raising its role in the realisation of national reconciliation were made.

Abdul Rahim Hatif, chairman of the Central Council of National Front, delivered a report at the session on the duties of the national front in the implementation of national reconciliation and the National Front's shortcomings as outlined in the PDPA second nation-wide conference.

Foreign Minister's Statement on Pakistani Arrests

LD301933 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Statement issued by Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abdul Wakil; date and place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] According to the Pakistani press, that country's government is arresting a number of Afghans on various accusations and handing them over to extremist counterrevolutionary groups. These groups then convict them and subject them to inhumane punishments which are contrary to all accepted international norms and standards.

Pakistan, which regards itself as an independent and sovereign country, allows a number of extremist terrorists to maintain prisons on its territory and to willfully execute citizens of another independent country. This type of action is unprecedented in the world and is another dark page in the restrictions and pressure on Afghans residing in Pakistan by the organizers in Islamabad. This impermissible action intensifies the atmosphere of mistrust, terror, and strangulation and prevents the return of emigres to their country. Pakistan's action is an inhumane reaction to the intention among Afghan emigres to return to their homeland, where the national reconciliation policy is strengthening with each passing day.

Furthermore, the Pakistani Government, which has tried to mislead the people by linking the responsibility for all the disturbances in that country to these people, is afraid to even try these people in Pakistan's arbitrary courts, where it might be proved that the aforementioned persons are innocent. The basic reason for the disturbances is the antipeople policies of the Pakistani Government. Therefore, by establishing centers for the extremist groups in that country and encouraging terrorist activities against Afghanistan, the Pakistani Government has prepared with its own hands the grounds for disturbances in the country.

It should be stressed that not a single pretext allows Pakistan to continue such inhumane action against all the accepted international norms and standards, particularly the Convention on Human Rights, the Geneva Convention, and the Convention on Refugees.

The DRA Government cannot remain indifferent to the fate of its citizens, despite the fact that these people, for whatever reasons and motive, are temporarily living away from their country. The inhumane actions by the Pakistani Government are carried out whenever the DRA Government arrests Pakistani citizens on charges of committing various crimes inside Afghanistan and hands them over to the political representative of that country in Afghanistan.

We once again draw the attention of all responsible international bodies, particularly the Human Rights Commission, the International Red Cross High Commission on Refugees, and all people who love justice, to these actions, which are against human dignity, all just and fair standards, and accepted international norms. We demand that the Pakistani Government act like a modern country and refrain from any action contrary to the human conscience.

Wakil Leaves for New York UN Session, Berlin

LD011640 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Comrade 'Abdul Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA foreign affairs minister, who is the leader of the DRA delegation to the 42d session of the UN General Assembly, this morning left for New York. [passage omitted]

After visiting New York, Comrade 'Abdul Wakil will pay an official friendly visit to Berlin at the invitation of the GDR foreign minister.

Ministerial, Other Appointments Reported

LD301453 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto
1130 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, 30 Oct (*Bakhtar*)—On the basis of a proposal made by the DRA Council of Ministers and approved by the Revolutionary Council Presidium, the following appointments have been made:

Mahbubollah Koshani, as deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Committee;

Muhammad Eshaq Kawa, as minister of mines and industries;

Zohurollah Zohuri, as head of the State Committee for culture at supergrade rank;

Najibullah Masir, as minister of light industry and foodstuffs;

Limar Ahmad Limar, as general head of custom houses administration at supergrade rank.

'Text' of Decree Allowing Citizens To Return

LD010045 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto
1130 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, 30 Oct (*Bakhtar*)—(Text) In light of the national reconciliation policy and in order to provide a basis for our compatriots to understand current events in the country, to win the confidence of Afghans living abroad in the righteousness of the national reconciliation policy, to prepare a suitable basis for Afghans to visit their relatives and to return confidently, and to finally secure and strengthen the close ties between all of our compatriots, the Revolutionary Council Presidium at its recent session issued the following decree regarding visits by DRA citizens who for various reasons live temporarily or permanently in foreign countries or live as refugees:

Concerning visits to the country by those DRA citizens who have chosen to live in other countries temporarily and permanently for various reasons:

The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium approves the following in order to familiarize those compatriots who have been away from the country for a long time with the country's events, to revive their feelings toward the homeland, to remove their doubts and suspicions, and also to create facilities for them to visit their relatives and friends inside the country:

Article 1: Scientists; academic and technical cadres; students, without consideration of age; women, men, children, teenagers, and youths; who left the country for various reasons before 25 Jadi 1365 [15 January 1987] and live in foreign countries either temporarily or permanently or live as refugees can visit the country and can return to their country of residence holding a passport issued by the DRA Government.

Article 2: The DRA citizens referred to in Article 1 of this decree who are eligible to be conscripted into military service will have 6 months from the time of their entry into the country before they must report. During this period these men, if they want, can return to their country of residence.

Article 3: DRA citizens who, on the basis of this decree, return to the country will enjoy the rights and privileges contained in the amnesty decrees of the DRA.

Article 4: Political missions and consulates of the DRA abroad are commissioned to issue passports or to extend passports when Afghan citizens contact them in accordance with Article 22 of the DRA Passport Law. In the event the passport expires while inside the DRA, the passport will be renewed.

Article 5: This decree is valid from the time of its approval and will be published in the *Official Gazette*.

[Signed] Najibullah, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium

Foreign Ministry Examines UN Mediatory Role
LD020714 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0500 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Kabul, November 1, *Bakhtar*—Commenting on the recent endeavours of Pakistani authorities a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA has stated that of late the Pakistani authorities have raised hostile and baseless hue and cry against the policy of national reconciliation and the diplomatic activities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. All these efforts are made for misleading world public opinion, particularly at the threshold of the debates in the 42nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the so-called Afghanistan problem.

It is an established fact that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has undertaken a series of constructive activities for accelerating the settlement of issues around Afghanistan. One of these activities was to enlighten the world public opinion on the developments inside the country, particularly on the policy of national reconciliation and its achievements. Proceeding from this, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sent goodwill delegations to 53 Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. For the first time, these countries received reliable information on the above issues and most of them have declared their support to this humanitarian policy and our just stand.

Apart from that, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made a series of constructive efforts in the current session of the General Assembly in order to reduce the UN session out of the ineffective and fruitless measures forcibly adopted in the imposed seven year discussions on the so-called Afghanistan issue. During these seven years, the UN General Assembly has been drawn into futile discussion on the so-called Afghanistan issue as a result of the efforts made by a number of reactionary and imperialist circles. And at the end of these discussions, the General Assembly has endorsed, ineffective, unilateral and impractical resolutions which have had no other result except the deterioration of the situation and interference in the internal (?affairs) of a free, independent and non-aligned country. The experience of these seven years have indicated that the said resolutions have produced not least positive results. On the other hand, the present situation is totally different from the situation that prevailed seven years ago.

One of the fundamental changes that came into being during this period was the proclamation of the policy of national reconciliation in the country since [words indistinct]. This policy is gaining ever greater achievements day by day and finds its way to the intellect and hearts of our people. Another thing is that specific progress has been made in the Geneva talks conducted between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan through the intermediary of the representative of the UN secretary general.

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the main issue in the said talks is the cessation of interference from abroad, an interference that begun after the victory of the April Revolution, before the invitation to the limited contingent of the Soviet Union, and is the main factor for the emergence of the situation around Afghanistan.

We have declared time and again that the Soviet troops would return to their country as soon as the cessation of interference is achieved. The return of six regiments of the limited contingent of the Soviet Union that took place in October last, is another example of modesty and goodwill displayed on the basis of the agreement reached between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The cessation of interference is the key issue in the talks conducted between the DRA and Pakistan. It is this very issue of cessation of interference that Afghanistan wants to put in the resolutions of the UN General Assembly together with the return of foreign forces. Such a change in the resolution would be a totally legal measure and fully conform to all internationally accepted norms, including the UN Charter.

On the other hand, with the basic changes which the policy of national reconciliation has brought about in the country, the situation has completely changed in the DRA. The policy of national reconciliation itself is the factor for a durable peace and cessation of war and bloodshed in the country. Considering the significance of the constructive and humanitarian policy, it would be logical that national reconciliation be included in the resolution which has mentioned support to the endeavours for settlement of the issues through Geneva talks.

The above two amendments will change the resolution into a practical and effective one, fruitful for the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

We do not know what causes the baseless anxiety of Pakistan at the peace attempts launched by the DRA. The Government of Pakistan has declared in words, time and again, that there exists no military way for the settlement of the present issues. If Pakistan wants the

peaceful settlement of the situation, it should join the talks with goodwill and should not feel concerned at our peace initiatives which poses no threat to any country.

The futile attempts by Pakistan and imperialist quarters, particularly the United States, show that the latter resort with ill will to everything possible to draw the sessions of the General Assembly into propaganda against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and thus prevent the peaceful settlement of the issues. Accordingly, since the beginning of debates in UN General Assembly on the so-called Afghanistan issue, Pakistan is working for poisoning the world public opinion and has sent a number of delegations to different countries for distorting the realities and cheating public opinion.

We once again sincerely call upon the Government of Pakistan and other UN member countries to adopt a constructive stand, following the high interests of the peoples of the region and preservation of international peace and security and to coordinate efforts for the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan so that a favourable atmosphere can be created for the UN decisions to become effective in ensuring peace and security in the region.

Extremist Group 'Crushed' in Konduz Province
LD302205 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0437 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul, October 29, *Bakhtar*—An extremist group which had carried on war and bloodshed in Chahar Deh district and Aliabad sub-district of Konduz Province has been crushed and its ring-leader, named Abdul Ahad, along with thirty members of the group was captured.

Two units of mortars, three rocket launchers, thousands of bullets as well as explosive materials were confiscated by the armed forces as well.

Explosives Planted in Kabul Market Safely Removed
LD311859 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Certain parties attached to the extremist groups, showing hostility toward the peace and tranquility of our people, recently tried to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among Kabul citizens by implementing a treacherous plan.

According to a 3IA military reporter, these criminals placed 3 kg of a magnetic [as heard] explosive substance in (Merways Maydan) market in Kabul city, intending to cause another unpleasant event. However, the security forces of the country, with the cooperation of the peace-loving people of Kabul, prior to the occurrence of an event, took action and foiled this plan in a short time.

BAKHTAR Says Rebels Isolated From People
LD020735 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0439 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Kabul, November 1, *Bakhtar*—A political observer of *Bakhtar* writes:

Don't cook more than you can eat. This Persian proverb might answer the recent statement made by seven Afghan counterrevolutionary groups, entrenched in Pakistan, who have "allied" to claim a sole right to govern a future Afghanistan.

Not the first instance of wishful thinking on the part of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. But it has nothing to do with the actual state of affairs in the country.

Facts are that, since the beginning of this year, 1,600 villages have come over to the government which now controls 8,500 villages, 45 towns, and 214 subdistricts. The provinces of Farah and Nimruz were wiped clean of bandit gangs and declared the "zones of peace" by their residents. Another zone of peace will be proclaimed in Hazarajat which is made up of 5 provinces, 30 subdistricts and over 7,000 villages.

In view of the fact that the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) controls a vast area where the bulk of the population is concentrated, the logical question is whom do the Pakistan-entrenched [words indistinct] represent?

The PDPA has no intentions of turning power over to anybody, as its General Secretary Najibullah stated at a recent party conference. But, desiring peace for the people, it is (?party to) [words indistinct] the opposition who have been offered premiership and vice-presidency among other prestigious posts. This attests that the PDPA and its 185,000 members are sure of where they stand and of popular support.

The "alliance of the seven" rejected the offers of peace by the DRA Government thereby advocating continued bloodshed. They were obviously inspired to do so by Washington which seeks to make political capital on the Afghan conflict. But what suits Washington is unacceptable for Afghan people seeking peace. For this reason, the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan is gaining momentum, despite escalating foreign armed interference and counterrevolutionary terrorism inside the country.

Afghan people are increasingly active in the political affairs of the country. About 2 million people discussed the draft constitution of Afghanistan and produced 15,000 amendments and proposals for the constitution commission to consider.

Leaders of the "alliance", who want the fratricidal war in Afghanistan continued, are increasingly isolated from the people. This process will snowball due to the PDPA

efforts to expand contacts with the commanders of armed groups within the country and without. The PDPA policy of compromises offers the only way to an early political settlement. The irreconcilables risk becoming life-long exiles in Pakistan.

Bangladesh

80 Injured in Nationwide Opposition Protests

BK011648 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 1 (AFP)—About 80 people were injured and up to 50 opposition activists arrested throughout Bangladesh Sunday during anti-government protests, reports said.

Protest marches and demonstrations were held in many of the country's 64 districts in response to a call by major opposition parties and groups pressing for the ouster of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and his government.

The protest was part of a revived anti-government agitation campaign that is due to culminate in a "siege" of the capital Dhaka on November 10.

In northeastern Sylhet District, residents reached by telephone said police fired tear gas during three hours of clashes with opposition demonstrators who allegedly attacked a local ruling party office. At least 10 demonstrators were arrested, they said.

Residents in the western town of Rajshahi said demonstrators attacked the local municipal office and set ablaze a car belonging to the mayor.

Reports quoting police in the southwestern port city of Khulna said protesters stoned a car belonging to a deputy minister. They said the minister, Abdul Gaffar, escaped unhurt but one woman ruling party MP accompanying him in the car was slightly injured. Police reached on the phone in Khulna confirmed the incident and said nine police were hurt in another incident when marchers threw home-made bombs.

In northern Thakurgoan District town, nearly 40 people were injured during clashes with police, reports said. About 25 people were injured in southern Shariatpur town and another five in Jhenaidah District town, reports said.

In Dhaka, an opposition march and demonstration at the District Commissioner's office passed off peacefully. Witnesses said a few thousand opposition activists marched to the office, held an anti-government rally and handed over a memorandum to officials demanding the resignation of the government.

The opposition groups, which include the eight-party alliance of Sheikh Hasina Wajed, the seven-party combine of Begum Khaleda Zia and the rightist Jamaat-i Islami Party, have claimed that up to 1,200 of their members have been arrested since late last month apparently to pre-empt the Dhaka siege.

Official sources have said up to 550 people have been detained so far.

'Local Feud' Erupts; Police Arrest 69

BK011428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 1 (AFP)—Police have arrested 69 people and banned public gatherings in an eastern Bangladesh town after 40 houses were set ablaze during clashes over a local feud, press reports said here Sunday.

Quoting local officials and eyewitnesses, newspapers said clashes erupted Saturday in Brahmanbaria town, about 80 kilometers (49.6 miles) from here, over a long-standing feud between two rival groups trying to control a Moslem religious school in the locality.

Details were not immediately available but press reports said at least 40 houses were gutted in a massive arson when one group attacked the quarters of its rival group. Police used teargas and batons to disperse the groups and took into custody 69 people during the clashes that continued for several hours, disrupting railway communications temporarily through the district, officials said.

Authorities imposed prohibitive orders against public assembly in and around the town where tension continued to prevail, press reports said. They gave no figures of injury.

UK Minister Meets Ershad, Signs Agreement

BK010306 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] During a meeting with President Ershad this morning, the visiting British minister for overseas development said he would discuss ways of expanding areas of cooperation between Bangladesh and Britain. He would also see how his country can assist Bangladesh on short- and long-term basis in the backdrop of recent floods. The British minister said additional food aid in support of the post-flood rehabilitation programs will be provided by his country for which agreements will be signed during his visit. Britain will also be considering assistance for the Jamuna bridge project. The president briefed the British minister of the program of action undertaken for flood relief and rehabilitation. He also requested for British support to the Jamuna bridge project along with other donors.

Britain is to provide Bangladesh with commodity grants of about 100 crore taka under an agreement signed in Dhaka today. The grant will be utilized for the import of

industrial raw materials, equipment, and machinery from Britain. The British minister for overseas development, Christopher Patton, and the finance minister, M. Syeduzzaman, signed the agreement.

UK To Help Finance Power Plant

BK010430 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Britain has agreed to provide 55 million pounds sterling for the third phase of the greater Dhaka power distribution project. This was stated by the minister for overseas development, Christopher Patton, when he visited the power substation at Karan Bazaar and Lalbagh in Dhaka yesterday. The British minister expressed his satisfaction at the maintenance and functioning of the substation. With this, the total British aid for the project stands at 115 million pound sterling.

India

Gandhi To Discuss Sri Lanka With Jayewardene

BK310408 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that his forthcoming meeting with President Jayewardene at Kathmandu on Monday [2 November] will help sort out various problems concerning the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. Addressing the concluding session of the 2-day governors' conference in New Delhi last night, Mr Gandhi said in the discussions the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, had with Mr Jayewardene in Colombo on Thursday, he [Jayewardene] (?was) found to be responsive. Mr Gandhi and Mr Jayewardene will be in the Nepalese capital in connection with the 3-day SAARC summit beginning on Monday. The prime minister reiterated that the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement has fully covered all the reasonable demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Peacekeeping Force [PKF] has done a splendid job in exacting conditions. He expressed confidence that the PKF would mop up the remaining resistance offered by the LTTE.

Meanwhile, curfew was relaxed in Jaffna for 4 hours for the 2d day yesterday and the PKF continued medical assistance to the stranded people in Urumpirai area. The Army medical team has visited houses and provided medical assistance. Special arrangements have also been made to ensure the safety of the people returning to their homes. Our special correspondent reporting from Jaffna says that a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized from a house in the university area. In spite of heavy rains, the PKF is working round-the-clock to restore essential services in the city. The massive relief operations still continue.

Two PKF personnel, including a JCO [junior commissioned officer], were killed and seven others injured in (Nimuveli), north of Kokkuvil, in Jaffna District when a vehicle was blown up by LTTE men yesterday. They were returning after supplying relief materials. At Kopai North, the LTTE fired at PKF personnel in a bid to prevent people returning to their houses during the period of curfew relaxation. This was foiled by the PKF.

Departs for Kathmandu

BK020912 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The prime minister is now on his way to Kathmandu to attend the third SAARC summit opening this afternoon. Earlier, Mr Rajiv Gandhi was seen off at the Delhi airport by a number of his cabinet colleagues and other senior officials.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the prime minister reiterated the country's commitment to nonalignment. He said there is no question of shifting from this position.

Replying to a query on a statement after his recent visit to the U.S., Mr Rajiv Gandhi recalled that he had only said that Washington wants India to play a larger role in the region. This, however, does not mean reduction in the level of our friendship with the Soviet Union.

The prime minister expressed his happiness on the pace of implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement. Replying to a question, Mr Gandhi said Colombo has not yet approached India for a long-term friendship treaty.

'Terrorist' Activities in Punjab Continue

4 Killed Near Chawal

BK011259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] In Punjab, four terrorists were killed in an encounter with the security forces near village Chawal in Amritsar District this afternoon. According to an official spokesman, six to seven terrorists opened indiscriminate fire on a [words indistinct] outside the village. On hearing the shots, a patrolling party rushed to the spot. In the encounter that followed, four terrorists were killed while others escaped. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered from the killed terrorists.

Meanwhile, the terrorist killed near village Chasampur in Amritsar District last night has been identified as the dreaded terrorist Kuldip Singh Muchhal. He carried a reward of 1 lakh rupees on his head.

Further Casualties Noted

BK010310 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] In Punjab, three terrorists, two CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] jawans [soldiers], and two women were killed in separate incidents of terrorist activities last night. In Amritsar District, one terrorist was killed in

an encounter with the joint police and the CRPF patrolling party in village Chanthampura last night. In Gurdaspur District, two terrorists attacked the house of a farmer in the Dera Baba Nanek sector and killed his daughter and injured his son. The people of the village overpowered one of the terrorists and beat him to death. The other terrorist was chased by the police and later killed in an encounter. In Kapurthala District, two CRPF jawans were killed when terrorists ambushed a patrolling party near village (Ali Kalan).

10 Killed, 7 Injured in Attacks

BK0020319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] In Punjab, eight persons, including a woman, were gunned down and seven seriously injured by terrorists in village Badhni Kalan in Hoshiarpur District last night. According to an official spokesman, about eight armed terrorists came to the village in two groups at about 2100 and opened indiscriminate fire with automatic weapons. The injured have been removed to hospital. Police and paramilitary reinforcements have been rushed to the spot. Combing operations are on to apprehend the culprits.

Meanwhile, two scooter-borne terrorists were killed during an encounter with a police naka [patrol] party in Jullundur District last night. Some arms and ammunition were recovered from the killed terrorists.

Iran

Reportage on Visit of USSR's Vorontsov

Arrives 31 Oct

LD311643 Tehran IRNA in English 1622 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA—First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov heading a delegation arrived here Saturday and was welcomed at Mehrabad International Airport by acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati and a number of other officials.

Upon his arrival Vorontsov told reporters the two big neighboring countries of the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran have always pursued talks on expanding mutual relations. The two neighbors, Vorontsov said, should exchange views on the regional and international issues besides bilateral relations.

On the objective of his visit to Tehran, Vorontsov said that as one of the five permenent members of the U.N. Security Council his country is interested in knowing views of its neighbors on Security Council Resolution 598.

Asked about the outcome of his visits to Kuwait and Baghdad, the Soviet official replied that the two countries had expressed different viewpoints. We are keen to be informed of the Iranian officials' views on the issue, Vorontsov added.

In response, Besharati said Resolution 598 contains many positive points, and Iran has already briefed U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar on the 'negative and ambiguous' points of the resolution.

Besharati said that continuation of the extensive presence of the U.S. and other NATO forces in the Persian Gulf is giving rise to Soviet concern every day, and Vorontsov is here to find a solution to end this military presence.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister is scheduled to hold talks with a number of high ranking Iranian officials during his two-day visit to Tehran.

Holds Talks With Besharati

LD010945 Tehran IRNA in English 0922 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—A first round of talks between visiting Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Mohammad Besharati started here Sunday.

Vorontsov briefed Besharati on his last week's visit to Kuwait and Baghdad and on the meeting between Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Moscow.

He said the October 19 U.S. attack on Iranian oil rigs in the Persian Gulf and the military build-up of the U.S. and NATO member countries in the region is 'a threat to world peace and security' and that it had worried many countries.

In response, Besharati appreciated the realistic outlooks of the Soviets on the Persian Gulf issue, and said the presence of foreign forces in the region serves to heighten tension rather than guarantee peace, and that the increasing attacks on ships in the waterway is proof of the adverse consequence of U.S. military presence therein.

He repeated Iran's views that the only solution to tension in the region would be the pulling out of foreign fleets from the waterway, which position, he said, is also upheld in the July 12th communique of the Soviets.

Criticizes U.S. Presence in Gulf

LD011147 Tehran IRNA in English 1128 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Visiting Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and submitted him a message from his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, here Sunday.

In the meeting Vorontsov criticized the U.S. military presence in the region, and said that the Soviets wish to see the Americans pull out of the region and their 'ugly acts' discontinued.

He also briefed Velayati on the results of his last week's visits to Baghdad and Kuwait and on the recent meeting between Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers in Moscow. He said the Soviets are willing to broaden cooperation with the Islamic Republic.

In response, Velayati thanked for Shevardnadze's message and appreciated Soviet support for the idea of a Persian Gulf free from foreign forces.

Velayati pointed to repeated U.S. violations of the Fifth Article of the UN Security Resolution 598, and insisted that no one government should be allowed to exploit UN peace formulas, or initiatives by international circles.

Concludes Talks, Departs

LD011515 Tehran IRNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov concluded his one-day visit and left here for Moscow this afternoon.

Vorontsov discussed regional issues as well as Tehran-Moscow cooperation in political, economic and technical fields with Deputy Foreign Minister for International and Economic Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani this morning.

He also exchanged views with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on the same issues earlier in the day.

Vorontsov's Visit Detailed

LD012125 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Mr Yuliy Vorontsov, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, on the third leg of his visit to the Middle East, arrived in Tehran and was received by his Iranian counterpart, Mr 'Ali Mohammad Besharati. Vorontsov, who had come to the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to discuss ways and means for implementation of Resolution 598 of the UN Security Council, during his 2-day stay in Tehran met with several high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Political analysts believe that the Soviet Union is attempting to initiate certain activities for putting an end to the war imposed upon Iran by Iraq in a bid to show its diplomacy as active in the Middle East. Amidst this, the realistic stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning identification of the aggressor and his trial with the aim of maintaining a real peace in the region, is being gradually accepted by the regional countries, as well as by other governments, which have not closed their eyes to the realities. The recent stance of Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister, who has announced that it was Iraq which started the war and to prove this it will be sufficient to turn to the pages of the newspapers of September 1980, is indicative of the fact that presently the former supporters of the regime of Saddam, too, concede that it was Iraq which imposed this war upon the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the meantime, the talks by Mr Vorontsov in Tehran were actually being held within this framework as to what kind of composition should the aggressive-determining team have and from when it should start its task and as to whether, basically, the court trial of the aggressor and establishment of cease-fire in the war can take place concurrently or not. The reason is that the Soviet officials, too, are aware that it is the regime of Saddam which is the aggressor. However, according to the political interest of its relations with Iraq, Moscow attempts to refrain from adopting an official stance in this connection.

One of the other main topics which was being discussed was the deployment of the military forces of NATO in the Persian Gulf. In this relation, the Soviet Union, by adopting a realistic and positive stance on the withdrawal of all the foreign forces from the Persian Gulf, showed that it is willing to establish peace, security, and stability in the region. Gorbachev, in his message to the amir of Kuwait, which was conveyed by Vorontsov to him, has stressed that the Soviet Union announces its deep concern over the unprecedented concentration of a naval fleet of America and its NATO allies in the Persian Gulf and believes that the presence of the American warships in this region will not only fail to have a deterring effect on the expansion of the conflict, but on the contrary, it can also cause certain events which might further fan up the flames of war.

Apart from the issue of the war imposed upon Iran by Iraq and the situation in the Persian Gulf, a survey of the expanding trend of ties between the two countries was yet another topic which was being discussed in the meeting of Mr Vorontsov with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Cooperation between the two countries on the basis of a national independent policy and good-neighborly relations has recently made considerable progress, and this is focused mainly in the economic and commercial fields.

Majlis Speaker Criticizes UN, Lauds Andreotti

LD011934 Tehran IRNA in English 1849 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani castigated the Security Council Sunday for issuing an ambiguous resolution, which calls for an unwarranted and untimely ceasefire in the Iraqi-imposed war.

True to the Council's unjust stance on the issue, the resolution aims at merely killing precious time, he added.

The speaker then lauded the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti for justly branding Iraq as the aggressor party in the imposed war, saying that if such statements had been made in the very beginning of the war, the conflict would not had lasted so long.

The Islamic Republic has logically said that Iraq be identified, tried and punished as the aggressor for starting the war, while they (Security Council members) want an untimely ceasefire to be declared before a committee is set up to identify the aggressor, noted Rafsanjani.

"In our opinion, the establishment of such a committee will never be realized, and their ill intentions are quite evident in view of the recent developments in the Persian Gulf", stressed the speaker.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani made the remarks in a speech to students of the military College of Imam Hoseyn (A.S.) University, for the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) here.

Addressing himself to the Security Council members, the speaker called on them to use their influence on the Iraqi regime and instruct it to discontinue its mischievous raids on commercial ships, so that the Persian Gulf could be safe for navigation. "We do not benefit from hitting ships," he noted.

Commenting on the efforts of the United Nations to end the Iraqi-imposed war, the speaker said "we have already provided the Security Council with solutions to these problems, but as time passes, world politicians are proving to be more unreliable."

Hashemi-Rafsanjani who is also Imam Khomeyni's representative to the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) spelled the non-interference of outsiders in the Persian Gulf, prevention of Iraqi mischievous acts and withdrawal of all foreign fleets from the region as the only solution to restore security to the region.

The Imam's SDC representative cautioned that time has come for Iran to conduct the war more seriously than before at the fronts, and international bodies should better realize that the delay in fulfilling justice would result in more losses for them.

On the necessity of punishing the usurper Ba'thist regime of Iraq, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said "from our experiences of the imposed war, we believe that unless they consider us strong and irreconcilible they will not bother to fulfill justice. [no closing quotation marks as received] "We are mistaken, if we expect them to observe justice", he added.

On the effects of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that the arrival of American military forces in the region has served to make Iran more determined.

Musavi Interviewed After Cabinet Session

LD011250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] After today's Cabinet session, Prime Minister Musavi commented on the remarks made by U.S. officials, saying that if Iran does not accept the cease-fire proposal, the United States would take military action against Iran. We start our news report section with this interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Musavi, U.S. officials have said that if Iran does not accept Resolution 598, they will carry out their threats against Iran. Would you explain this?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Yes, the U.S. representative at the United Nations said that if Iran does not accept the Security Council's resolution, the Security Council may resort to one of the UN principles regarding military intervention. He made a number of assumptions and drew some conclusions. However, these remarks show the aggressive nature of the United States. Our reply is that it is up to the United States itself. The United States cannot do anything, as his excellency the imam has said. Our people will answer the U.S. representative to the United Nations on 4 November with their "Death to the United States" slogans and by dispatching forces to the fronts to combat the United States. One special characteristic which, God willing, the Islamic Republic of Iran will never lose, is its refusal to yield to superpower threats. We will not yield to any threats; we will fight. We have the capability and have proven it. For this reason we say that first, U.S. comments are baseless, and second, they are nonsense. In the first place, the United States cannot do this at the United Nations. If it attacks—it has started this on its own—it will continue on its own. As we have done so far, we will slap them again.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

Velayati Returns From Visit to Zimbabwe

Stops Over in Muscat

LD010640 Tehran IRNA in English 0631 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on his way back to Tehran from Harare, Zimbabwe, had a stopover in Muscat, Oman, Saturday

night where he discussed regional, international issues and mutual relations with his Omani counterpart Yusuf al-Alawi.

As for the tension created by the U.S. in the Persian Gulf Veleyati told Al-Alawi that regional countries must eventually coexist in peace and that the U.S. will pull out of the region. "But if the Americans do not want to leave the region we will force them to do so," Velayati said.

Al-Alawi briefed Velayati on the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh as well as the border clashes of Omani and South Yemenese forces.

Speaking to IRNA upon arrival in Tehran Saturday night Velayati said that in his talks with Zimbabwean Premier and head of the Non-aligned Movement, Robert Mugabe it was decided that influential non-aligned members continue their efforts to ease the Persian Gulf tension created by the U.S. Iran will continue to consult with friendly non-aligned members, he added.

Velayati visited Harare to outline Iran's stance on the recent developments in the Persian Gulf and the Presence of foreign powers in the region. On his way back from Harare he had brief stops in Addis Ababa and Aden where he held talks with his Ethiopian and South Yemenese counterparts.

Velayati said that his Ethiopian counterpart sided with the Islamic Republic of Iran and condemned U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region. As for his talks with the Omani foreign minister Velayati said that they will have a determining effect on future of the region.

Hears PDRY Pledge of Support

LD312128 Tehran IRNA in English 1549 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA—Prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) Yasin Sa'id Nu'man Saturday pledged his country's support for the Islamic Republic's anti-imperialistic stands.

The Yemenese premier made the remark in a meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who had a stop-over in Aden on his way back to Tehran from Zimbabwe. Nu'man also called for the withdrawal of American forces from the Persian Gulf.

In response, Velayati referring to the U.S. abuse of the U.N. Security Council resolution by militarily intervening in the Persian Gulf, noted Washington is trying to consolidate its bases in certain regional countries.

As the Islamic Republic has already demonstrated, it is determined to stand firmly against the U.S. until the Americans leave the region, noted Velayati.

Pointing to the duties of the Non-Aligned Movement regarding the defusing of tension in the Persian Gulf, the foreign minister stressed that coordinated mass efforts should be made to drive foreign forces out of the region.

Interviewed on Talks With Mugabe

NC010647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Interview with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati by an unidentified correspondent of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 1 November in Tehran—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Velayati, could you please tell us about your trip to Zimbabwe, your meeting with Mr Mugabe, and your stopovers in the PDRY, Ethiopia, and Oman? What was the outcome of your trip?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following my trips to Cuba and Nicaragua, I visited Zimbabwe where I met with Mr Robert Mugabe, the president of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] and the prime minister of Zimbabwe. We discussed the sensitive and turbulent situation in the Persian Gulf with our friends. It was agreed that efforts by active countries or influential members of the NAM should continue. Meetings with other friendly countries and NAM members will also be followed up in future. This was the main objective of my visit.

During my journey to Zimbabwe, we had a brief stopover in Ethiopia, where I met with the foreign minister. We discussed mutual ties and Third World and African problems. I reported on the Persian Gulf situation to him. Ethiopia, like all other struggling and progressive Third World countries, expressed its cooperation and unanimity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and condemned the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf.

On our way home we stopped over in Aden, where we met with the PDRY prime minister. Then we stopped in Oman, where we had a relatively prolonged meeting and exchanged views with the foreign minister on the developments and events in the region. In light of the close relations between Iran and Oman, these exchanges are very sensitive and fateful [sarneveshtsaz] for the future of the region.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

Aqazadeh Terms U.S. Embargo 'Propaganda Ploy'

NC310716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] In a direct telephone conversation with our newsroom, Petroleum Minister Mr Aqazadeh has answered our correspondent's questions about the reasons for the recent comments by U.S. President Reagan on the embargo against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the purchase of oil from Iran. He said: This U.S. act is pure

propaganda. With this action the United States wants to motivate its allies to stop buying oil from Iran. However, various countries have contacted us in the past few days and stated: We will maintain our commercial ties with iran.

Despite Turkey's membership in NATO, the Turkish Foreign Ministry and the Turkish energy minister have declared: We will not join in this embargo. Moreover, we will cooperate with the Islamic Republic of Iran in overcoming any difficulties in this area. Japan and Italy will continue to purchase oil from Iran under their current agreements. The Petroleum Ministry sees no problems arising from Reagan's recent announcement. We believe this U.S. measure will be defeated, as were its previous moves.

Asked whether the U.S. decision to enact this embargo was related to the stock market crisis in the United States and the declining value of the dollar, Mr Aqazadeh said: The plummeting of stock values is a serious crisis. The United States has lost billions of dollars. The U.S. President wants to divert attention from this crisis with this latest move. It is a propaganda ploy. The petroleum minister concluded: The stock market crisis is not a short-term problem in the United States. OPEC countries should attempt to coordinate multilateral efforts to counteract any adverse effects from the drop in the value of the dollar.

Europe, Japan 'Compelled' To Back U.S. Policy

NC302212 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1610 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Special report on U.S.-European relations from the "Weekly Report" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In order to inflict more pressures on its European allies to fall into line, the United States resorts to various methods. Sometimes it threatens to withdraw 200,000 soldiers from Europe. Sometimes it devalues the dollar and seriously upsets European exports. And sometimes, as in the Persian Gulf situation, it draws them into an unwanted conflict and presents them with fresh problems.

In the Persian Gulf, we can see this phenomenon clearly. For some months now, Washington has involved itself extensively in the problems of this region. In order not to be alone in this arena, it has repeatedly called on the European members of NATO to participate. Great Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, and other countries have been compelled—as a result of increased pressure from Washington—to send a limited number of ships and to maintain a symbolic presence in the region. They know that with the expansion of the Persian Gulf crisis and the severence of the flow of oil from this region, they will suffer a much greater economic loss than America.

The Japanese leaders are facing the same problem. They are compelled to participate in the White House's acts without any benefit to themselves. These are designed to restore U.S. prestige in the Middle East and to pave the way for a Republican victory in the presidential elections. The Japanese must place their capital at the disposal of U.S. warships. However, the actions of these warships are plunging the Persian Gulf into flames and cutting off the flow of the one vital product that Japan needs for its industries—oil.

Actually, with its capital and military potentials, Europe has created a situation in the Persian Gulf in which any possibility of its achieving a victory is out of the question. In this scene of combat, the winner will either be the United States, or—as is already clear—the Islamic Revolution. Ultimately, the Western bloc will be the loser. Under such conditions, the question is: Will the European countries continue this game that has been going on for months and has entered a new and dangerous phase? Will they invest even more in their own destruction?

Jordanian Paper Cited on U.S. Maneuvers in Aug

NC301903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The United States, Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan, and Jordan conducted joint maneuvers along the Saudi-Iraqi-Egyptian borders [as heard] in early August. Well over 5,000 troops took part in the maneuvers, according to the *Sawt al-Urdun* newspaper, the mouthpiece of the Jordanian opposition movement. The paper said that the U.S. objective behind the maneuvers was to establish a U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf region, support its agent regimes in the event of a (?conflagration) in the area, interfere in the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, and train the forces concerned for emergency action.

The paper added that the Jordanian and Egyptian Armed Forces participated in these maneuvers in order to coordinate efforts to safeguard U.S. interests and take part in the military operations in the Persian Gulf region.

Sawt al-Urdun concludes by saying that there is no doubt that the U.S. attempts to exploit the reactionary states in the Persian Gulf region will fail because these states have enough internal problems and consequently will seek to avoid arousing popular wrath against them.

Combat Operations Against Iraq Continue

Communique No 3,005

LD301804 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 30, IRNA—Iranian Navy subjected Iraq's Al-'Amayah oil platform to its coastal artillery fire Thursday and Friday, announced a military communique here Friday.

Communique Number 3005 of the Joint Staff Command said the Iranian naval forces intercepted nine cargo ships, tankers and tug-boats in the Strait of Hormuz but allowed them to continue voyage since they had no Iraq-bound cargo aboard.

The communique said Iranian ground force shelled Iraqi installations in Khushk region, destroying observation posts of the enemy in Hoseyniyeh, western Jofeyr, Yebis and Eastern Basra. Some Iraqi troops were killed and an engineering vehicle, a munitions depot, several 60-mm mortar launchers, some machine-gun positions as well as a considerable number of individual and group bunkers of theirs were set ablaze, it added.

In Panjwin, Piranshahr, Helaleh, Nahr 'Anbar, Eynkhosh, western Jofeyr and Hoseyniyeh regions, the communique said, Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi tanks silencing their fire. Some Iraqi tanks were destroyed and others sustained damage, it added.

An Iraqi patrol group which attempted to approach Iranian positions in Qasr-e Shirin region was repelled, sustaining casualties, the communique said.

The communique said the Iraqi troops attempting to move some of their tanks and heavy and light vehicles were subjected to the fire of Muslim combatants. The movement activities of the enemy were disrupted and Iraqi troops sustained heavy damage and casualties in the region, it added.

The communique concluded by saying that Iran's Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi installations in southern fronts destroying ten gun emplacements and a vehicle of the enemy forces killing at least seven Iraqi soldiers.

Air Force Bombs Al-'Amarah Area

LD311055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that Air Force pilots of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a series of extraterritorial operations at 1122 today carried out a bombing raid on communications lines and one of the important communication bridges in the Iraqi region of Al-'Amarah. After destroying the targets, they all returned safely to their bases.

40 Iraqi Troops Killed Near Basra

LD311736 Tehran IRNA in English 1513 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Oct. 31, IRNA—Iran's Muslim combatants shelled positions of armoured and infantry units of the Iraqi 3rd, 6th and 7th Corps in east of Basra and eastern bank of river Tigris Friday and Saturday, killing 40 enemy soldiers.

Two enemy tanks, five light and heavy vehicles, a loader and seven group bunkers were also destroyed in the Iranian shellings.

Meanwhile, Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the southern Iranian port cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr over the past 24 hours, inflicting losses on several houses and shops.

Communique No 3,006

LD311757 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA—Iranian jet fighters bombed Iraqi supply routes including a key bridge in Al-'Amarah, eastern Iraq, at 11:22 hours local time (07:52 GMT) Saturday, destroying all the targets and returning safely to bases, said a military communique here today.

The 3006th Joint Staff Communique said that Iranian Navy gunboats intercepted and inspected 13 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Friday, but allowed them to continue voyage after making certain they were not carrying cargo for Iraq.

Several Iraqi trailer trucks carrying tanks and other armoured hardware in Yebis, southern sector, were shelled by Iranian artillery fire Saturday morning, as a result of which considerable casualties and losses were inflicted on enemy troops, so much so that ambulances were seen rushing to the scene for hours after the incident.

In the western and northwestern sectors, Iran's Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi infantry and armoured units Friday, setting ablaze parts of enemy positions and destroying several tanks and light vehicles of theirs.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least 10 enemy gun emplacements and several light vehicles were destroyed in the southern fronts in artillery duels with Iran's gendarmerie forces yesterday.

Iranian artillery fire pounded an Iraqi patrol convoy in an area overlooking Chazabeh, southern sector, killing a number of enemy patrols and forcing others to flee.

An Iraqi battery unit stationed in north of Hur [name as received], southern fronts, sustained heavy losses by Iranian artillery fire yesterday.

Heavy Iranian artillery fire checked movement of Iraqi motorized and armoured columns as well as enemy re-location activities in Yebis, Eynkhosh and north of Hur, southern sector, Friday, killing or wounding a large number of enemy soldiers and destroying several tanks.

The Muslim forces also checked reconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters in Eynkhosh, Zobehdah, Al-Tib, Talaiyeh and Yebis Friday, concluded the communique.

Iraqi Planes Bomb 'Nonmilitary' Area

LD011057 Tehran IRNA in English 1046 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Iraqi warplanes bombed a non-military quarter in Omidiyeh town, Khuzestan Province, Sunday morning causing no casualties but inflicting losses on urban facilities and five vehicles.

Iraqi planes also violated the airspace of Lorestan Province, centeral Iran, at 11:00 local time (07:30 GMT) today and broke the sound barrier while flying over Khorramabad.

Air Force Bombs Iraqi Oil Sites

LD011101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: In retaliation for today's mischief by the Zionist enemy in bombing a civilian area in Khuzestan Province, at noon today, the brave and fast-flying Iranian Air Force pilots, using their fighter-bombers in a sortie across the border, heavily bombed the 'Ayn Zalah oil installations northwest of al-Mawsil. After inflicting heavy losses on the Zionist enemy they all returned safely to their bases.

Communique No 3,007

LD011618 Tehran IRNA in English 1601 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—As a reprisal against Sunday's Iraqi bombing of a non-military quarter in Khuzestan Province, Air Force jet fighters heavily bombed Iraq's 'Ayn Zalah oil installations, northwest of Al Mawsil around noon today, inflicting substantial losses and returning safely to bases.

Announcing the above, the 3007th Joint Staff Communique reported here Sunday that Iran's Navy gunboats intercepted and searched 16 cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Saturday but allowed them to continue voyage after making certain of their cargo and destination.

Iranian combatants heavily shelled Iraqi positions throughout the battlefields particularly Zayd, Bubiyan and Majnun Islands, southern sector, Saturday, killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, a vehicle and a munitions dump of theirs. Five enemy tanks also sustained heavy losses.

An Iraqi patrol convoy attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Hoseyniyeh, southern sector, Saturday was routed by Iranian artillery fire.

The artillery fire of the Muslim combatants inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on Iraqi troops attempting to move artillery pieces, tanks and vehicles in Sumar, Nahr 'Anbar, Sharhani and Yebis, western and southern fronts, Saturday.

In parts of the southern fronts, several Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and at least 15 enemy gun emplacements and a heavy vehicle were set ablaze in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie forces Saturday, concluded the communique.

Iraq Shells Abadan, Khorramshahr

LD011650 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Iraqi warplanes violated the airspace of Marivan, Sanandaj, Dezful, Khorramabad, northwestern and southern Iran, breaking the sound barrier over these cities Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi long-range artillery fire shelled the southern Iranian port cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr Saturday and Sunday, inflicting some losses on several houses and shops.

Pakistan

Yaqub Khan Resigns for 'Personal Reasons'

BK011628 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the president.

Appreciating the invaluable service rendered by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan as the country's foreign minister during a relatively difficult period, the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, said while we appreciate Sahabzada's decision to relinquish office for personal reasons, it was with great reluctance that we had agreed to his request to leave the Cabinet.

The prime minister said Sahabzada Yaqub Khan had distinguished himself as an accomplished diplomat and statesman who conducted difficult negotiations for Pakistan with great skill and distinction. By his dedication and sustained hardwork he won respect and honor for Pakistan in the comity of nations. Prime Minister Junejo wished Sahabzada Yaqub Khan continued success, good health, and happiness in the days ahead.

2 Policeman Killed in Karachi General Strike

BK311338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Karachi, Oct 31 (AFP)—Two policemen were killed and 17 injured in clashes with protesters Saturday during a general strike called to mark the first anniversary of ethnic riots in the city, reports said.

The Army was called to patrol the city after mobs stormed a police station and ransacked banks and a telephone exchange, reports said.

Hospital officials could only confirm the death of one policeman, but police sources said two officers were killed and 17 injured in sporadic exchanges of fire in central Liaquatabad and other parts of the city. Army units were seen patrolling the riot-torn Korangi-Landhi area Saturday.

The call for a "peaceful strike" was made by the Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), which represents the Urdu-speaking community, involved in frequent clashes with Pushtoon and Punjabi settlers.

All commercial activity ground to a halt and schools and colleges were closed in response to the strike call. Attendance in government offices was also thin, reports said. Thousands of commuters were left stranded by the paralyzed public transport system.

More than 200 people have died in ethnic violence in Karachi since last year.

Islamabad Notes Casualties

BK311642 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Over 200 people were arrested following cases of violence in Karachi today in which 2 persons were killed and over 2 dozen others were injured. The Sind home secretary, Mr Abdullah Maimon, told newsmen at a briefing in Karachi tonight that one policeman was shot dead by some miscreants early this morning, while a young man was killed when a police patrol party opened fire to disperse a crowd who indulged in stoning and arson. He said besides some cases of violence in district east and central where groups of people forced others to observe the strike on the occasion of the first death anniversary of those killed last year, the general situation in the city remained under control.

The home secretary said that the entire law enforcement task was looked after by the police and not a single locality in Karachi was handed over to the Army. The home secretary said the Army is patrolling some parts of the Hyderabad city and the situation is under control. He said in Hyderabad a patrol bomb was thrown on the deputy commissioner and [words indistinct] while on patrol and they were slightly injured. The home secretary assured that those arrested today, if found innocent, will be released in a day or so after investigations.

AFP: Quetta Hotel Blast Kills Iranian

BK011434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 1 (AFP)—One Iranian national was killed and another wounded when a bomb ripped through their hotel room in southeastern Quetta city, police said Sunday.

They said four Iranian Baluchs who arrived from Iran Saturday rented three rooms in the Bloom Star hotel Quetta. The bomb went off in one of their rooms on the ground flour blowing the body of its occupant to pieces. His room-mate, hospitalised after the blast, was reported out of danger. The other two Iranians were dining in the restaurant at the time of the blast.

The explosion completely destroyed the rooms booked by the Iranians and damaged the hotel's front office. It also shook several buildings in the vicinity of the hotel, located near the Quetta railway station, sources in the Baluchistan capital said. Police have arrested their two companions and are investigating whether the the explosive device belonged to the visiting Iranians.

Pakistani police earlier arrested a number of Iranians for their alleged involvement in the current wave of bomb blasts across the country.

A number of Iranian supporters and opponents of Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruholiah Khomeyni have taken refuge in Pakistan. Clashes between them have left six Iranians dead and many wounded in Karachi and Quetta earlier this year.

Pakistan has warned Tehran it would not allow factional fighting on its territory.

Iranians crossing the border generally stay at the Bloom Star hotel Quetta.

AFP: Shi'ites Protest U.S. Attack on Iran

BK011508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1423 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 1 (AFP)—Hundreds of militant Pakistani Shi'ites staged a protest rally here against what they called U.S. interference in the Gulf Sunday and burnt an effigy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Witnesses said about 1,000 demonstrators carried banners inscribed with slogans saying "Moslems will fight until the last drop of blood." They wore white sheets and red bands which indicated they were ready for jihad, or holy war, witnesses said.

They dragged a U.S. flag as they paraded the capital's streets chanting "Death to Iran's enemy number one America," the witnesses said. Police prevented the procession from reaching the U.S. Embassy.

The demonstrators then went to the Iranian Embassy where they burnt an effigy of Mr. Reagan, condemning last month's U.S attack on an Iranian off shore oil platform. Before dispersing, they distributed leaflets demanding the Pakistan Government to refuse "U.S aid with strings" and appealed to the Moslem world to "unite against the divisive forces led by the U.S. Imperialists."

Pakistan Shi'ites, who form about 20 percent of the 100-million-strong population, earlier held similar demonstrations in other parts of the country, reports said.

Paper Says Mujahidin Sold Stingers to Iran
BK311148 Rawalpindi HAIDER in Urdu 22 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] According to reliable diplomatic sources, the possession of sophisticated U.S. Stinger missiles by Iran is no accident, as these sophisticated missiles have been provided to Iran under an accepted plan.

The Afghan mujahidin, who fully support the Islamic Republic of Iran, have sold these missiles to Iran at a very high cost—many lakhs of dollars. According to these sources, the U.S. authorities are pressuring Pakistan to use its good offices with Iran for the return of these missiles. However, Pakistan has told U.S. authorities in specific terms that it will remain neutral in this matter.

The sources say that Iran's possession of these sophisticated Stinger missiles worries the United States, as missiles of this type are used only by the United States, Israel, and West Germany. The presence of these missiles in large numbers in Iranian hands could prove devastating to U.S. planes.

Sri Lanka

LTTE's Prabhakaran Reportedly Wounded
BK021136 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1125 GMT 2 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 02 (*Lanka Puwath*)—LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran is reported to be wounded, but still alive, according to Indian press reports monitored by *Lanka Puwath.*

According to a despatch appearing in the LTTE had taken a severe pummelling by the Indian Peace Keeping Force [IPKF] at Chavakachcheri. [sentence as received]

The *Hindu* also states that according to intelligence reports the IPKF had received reliable information that the LTTE is planning to use limpet mines with the objective of blowing up ships sailing between India and Sri Lanka.

President Leaves for Kathmandu SAARC Summit
BK010947 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0930 GMT 1 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 1 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Sri Lankan President J. R. Jayewardene and Mrs Jayewardene left this morning for Kathmandu, for the third SAARC summit, to be held from November 2-4, the Presidential Secretariat announced.

They are due to return home on November 5.

Provincial Council Elections Before Year End
BK301141 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1051 GMT 30 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 30 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Sri Lankan President J R Jayewardene addressing a news conference this morning at the cabinet office in Colombo said elections to provincial councils would be held before the end of 1987 in all areas of the country.

But, there must be peace in the north and east and cessation of hostilities as provided for in the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord for such elections to be held in the north and east.

He said that the Provincial Council Bill will be presented in Parliament in two weeks. Hence there is no necessity for an interim administration council once these bills are passed by Parliament.

He said that he had complete trust in the Indian Peacekeeping Force [IPKF] to do whatever is humanly possible to stop terrorism in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

The president said that terrorism is not something peculiar to Sri Lanka. It existed in Britain, in India and all over the world.

President Jayewardene answering a question said he was satisfied with the progress being made in northern and eastern Sri Lanka by the Indian Peacekeeping Force.

There had been some problems in Trincomalee town where there was a mixed population of Sinhalese, Tamils and Muslims. The district was now being patrolled by the IPKF, the Sri Lanka Security Forces and the Sri Lanka Police.

Displaced persons could now go back to Trincomalee.

In answer to a question regarding an amnesty to the LTTE and whether the offer was still open, President Jayewardene said that if the LTTE accept non-violence, he was satisfied that they had a genuine desire for peace and laid down arms and surrendered unconditonally they could be given a part in the democratic process.

The IPKF was fighting a deadly foe who used methods of torture such as placing burning tires around the necks of their victims.

He expressed his gratitude to the Indian and Sri Lanka military forces who were sacrificing their lives.

Answering another question as to whether he expected democracy to be restored in the north and east with hundreds of armed and trained guerrillas roaming the area he said this was possible.

There were JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] terrorists in the south who were killing members of the government and their supporters and trying to prevent a section of the press which supports the government, distributing its newspapers, but the civil administration continued. The JVP was as equal a menace in the south as the LTTE was in the north and east.

Southern terrorism will be eliminated and exterminated.

The JVP were anarchists who had killed 38 members of the government and its supporters since the signing of the peace accord and were exploiting the feelings of some members of the public who were against it.

They were doing so for sinister purposes.

In 1971 the JVP had attacked police stations and had taken over about 40 of them. The government of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike was not ready for this attack.

There were insufficient weapons and ammunition to combat the insurgents. In Colombo some members of Parliament had hidden under their beds.

He was then the leader of the opposition, the president said, and he had supported the government against the insurgency.

He said, "Mrs Bandaranaike faced them. We gave help."

This time the JVP had changed its tactics and were targeting individuals.

Hence, in addition to para-military units such as the Special Task Force (STF) and the National Auxillary Force (NAF) the Army had been deployed to protect the people.

However, due to the attacks on individuals as targets, members of Parliament had been authorized to use the services of the security forces and if necessary to arm their supporters who were being issued with licenced weapons in order to protect themselves.

He said that he expected Mrs Bandaranaike as leader of a leading democratic party to support any government in office which was being assailed by violence.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) unlike the JVP was a democratic party and the president said, his government was not opposed to democratic opposition.

Mrs Bandaranaike had complete freedom to win the hearts of people and if possible their minds.

The JVP he said was a threat to the country. The SLFP was a democratic party and not a threat to the country.

The JVP was a threat to everyone. They were anarchists. They had even attacked the offices of the Marxist political parties, such as the Communist Party and Lanka Sama Samaja Party and some time ago the office of the SLFP.

The JVP would be eliminated, exterminated.

In answer to a question, in the case of the JVP he said he was willing to withdraw the proscription on the JVP if it gave up violence, surrendered its arms and accepted the democratic process.

Quoting Portia in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" the president said "the quality of mercy is not strain'd, it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath: It is twice bless'd, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

In answer to another question President Jayewardene said that parliament elections can be held in June/July 1989 and the presidential elections December 1988/January 1989.

A new presidential election has to be held before the 4th of February 1989. He was not seeking re-election.

While addressing the newsmen an appeal was made to the president by the associate editor of the Indian newspaper the *Hindu*, N Ram for the release of its Colombo correspondent D B S Jayaraj, who was being detained. President Jayewardene said, "You want him released? All right, he is released".

Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel who with State Minister Dr Anandatissa De Alwis was associated with the president at the conference addressing questions put to him by newsmen said that he was of the view that the damage to the economy of Sri Lanka caused by terrorism had been estimated four weeks ago was 55 billion rupees (2 billion U.S. dollars).

It was expected to obtain these funds from the World Bank and the Special Aid Consortium.

A Special Aid Consortium meeting will be held in December 4, 1987 for the rehabilitation and re-construction.

The response so far was positive. Unless there was serious and large scale trouble, he expected the meeting to be held as scheduled.

Normalcy was being restored in the north and east and the problem in the south too was being gradually overcome.

"We hope to embark on a large scale programme of economic growth, investment and employment and also a programme directly addressed to poverty alleviation both in the north and south", said Finance Minister De Mel.

JVP Suspected in Assassination Attempt

BK010916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Colombo, Nov 1 (AFP)—A Sri Lankan junior minister escaped assassination Sunday when suspected members of an outlawed political party set off a bomb at his home in the central district of Kandy, police said.

A.R.M.B. Attanayake and his family escaped unhurt, but their car was burnt and part of the house destroyed in the dawn attack, police said.

Chief Inspector Tilak Beddawela said police suspected the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP—People's Liberation Front), a banned Sinhalese Marxist group that rejects an Indo-Sri Lankan plan to restore communal peace to Sri Lanka.

The attackers scaled a high wall, planted the bomb inside a flower pot and set it off by remote control, despite the presence of five guards around the two-storey building, Inspector Beddewela said.

It was the third attack within two weeks in the Kandy District to be blamed on the JVP.

Police said the JVP was responsible for setting fire to an office used by Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed and for bombing the office of India's assistant high commissioner (ambassador) in Kandy.

President Junius Jayewardene said Friday the biggest threat facing his government was the JVP, which he accused of killing 38 supporters of the ruling United National Party (UNP) since the July 29 peace pact was signed.

In 1971, the JVP led a bloody insurrection against the government that left at least 10,000 people dead.

Bomb Exploded Prematurely

BK010943 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0923 GMT 1 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 1 (*Lanka Puwath*)—A high velocity time bomb exploded at the Kandy home of Deputy Minister of Higher Education R. M. B. Athanayake, in the early hours of this morning, police told *Lanka Puwath*. Mr Athanayake is also the member of parliament for Minipe.

A police official said preliminary investigations revealed that it was a deliberate attempt on Mr Athanayake's life as it had exploded prematurely at 0320 hours (local time) when it had been set to explode at 0430 hours (local time).

The deputy minister usually came into his front room to attend to his electoral office work.

Two front rooms were badly damaged and the deputy minister's car was completely damaged by the explosion. No injuries were caused to Mr Athanayake or any member of his household.

Further police investigations are in progress.

More Violence Planned

BK020635 Hong Kong AFP in English 0525 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Colombo, Nov 2 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's police and troops were placed on maximum alert Monday after an outlawed extremist political party threatened attacks on government officials and state installations, police said.

The Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP—People's Liberation Front), a banned Sinhalese Marxist group was planning violence this week to protest a New Delhi-backed peace plan for Sri Lanka, police said.

"We are not ignoring the threats. There may be other political parties opposed to the peace accord trying to join hands with the JVP and create trouble," Colombo's Deputy Inspector General Neil Weerasinghe said.

He said police and the military had launched a joint security operation code-named Operation Thunderbolt in the capital and its suburbs.

Both forces were on maximum alert and armed patrols have been stepped up and checks intensified on vehicles entering the city, he said. The JVP has warned private and government-owned buses to keep off the road this week and warned government officials not to attend work or face attacks, police said.

However, office workers said buses operated normally Monday.

Police said the threat had been timed for a Provincial Councils Bill that is scheduled to be presented to Parliament Friday.

The bill gives limited autonomy to Sri Lanka's minority Tamils in line with a July 29 peace pact between Colombo and New Delhi aimed at ending four years of communal strife and separatist violence.

At least 65 people died in rioting following the signing of the accord.

President Junius Jayewardene told reporters Friday that the biggest threat to his government was the JVP, which he accused of killing 38 supporters of the ruling United National Party (UNP) since the accord was signed.

Mr Jayewardene escaped a suspected JVP assassination attempt when a lone attacker lobbed two grenades at a meeting he was chairing in the parliament building on August 18.

A junior minister and a parliamentary employee died in the attack and six senior ministers were seriously wounded.

In 1971, the JVP led a bloody insurrection against the government that left at least 10,000 people dead.

The Provincial Councils Bill is scheduled to be taken up in Parliament this week. It is a matter of public petition before the Supreme Court whether it is allowable under the Constitution. The Supreme Court announcement will be read out in Parliament Friday.

2 Policemen Attacked

BK311033 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1004 GMT 31 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 31 (*Lanka Puwath*)—Terrorists of the proscribed political party Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) are suspected of the attack on two policemen who were on their way to guard the private hill country residence of Rural [Industrial] Development Minister S Thondaman on Thursday night [29 October], a senior police official told *Lanka Puwath* today.

Police said a gang of men on Thursday night stabbed two police constables and removed their guns at Tawalantenne Junction, a small town bordering Wavendon group, Ramboda. Police said the two constables from Pundalu Oya police station were on their way on beat duty to the private residence of minister of rural industrial development, S Thondaman, at Wavendon group, Ramboda. They had got off a bus at Tawalantenne Junction in Ramboda, when the incident occurred.

The injured constables were Pinnawella and Karunaratne. Pinnawella, who was seriously injured, was admitted to Sangipalama Hospital in Ramboda and transferred to the Nuwara Eliya hospital.

The gang escaped with the guns after firing in the air when crowds tried to apprehend them, police said.

Police said no arrests have yet been made and investigations are continuing.

Dixit Opposes Talks With LTTE on Arms Issue

BK301259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N.Dixit, has categorically stated that there cannot be any further negotiations on the surrender of arms with the LTTE. He said in Palaly that the peacekeeping force will continue to disarm the LTTE to protect the civilians. At the same time, he said, the doors will be kept open for a peaceful, political, democratic process. This matter will be discussed by Mr Rajiv Gandhi with the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, during SAARC summit in Kathmandu next week.

The All India Radio correspondent reports from Jaffna that Mr Dixit, who flew into Palaly this morning from Colombo, held discussions with senior peacekeeping force officers and members of the Indian team of civilian administrators.

Indian Forces Continue Cleanup in Jaffna

Curfew Relaxed

BK311618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] For the third day today the curfew was relaxed for 4 hours in the northern Sri Lankan town of Jaffna. Shops and business establishments were open.

The All India Radio Jaffna correspondent, P. Rajen, reports people were seen buying essential commodities. The Palali-Jaffna road has been reopened. Relief convoys carrying food grains and medicines reached Jaffna Port today. Food and medicines were sent to various centers from the city.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi that employees of the Jaffna power station have returned to work. Efforts are on to restore the damaged station and electricity lines with the help of engineers from Tamil Nadu and those of the peacekeeping force [PKF]. The city's general hospital is being provided electricity through generators. A team of medical personnel from the Indian Red Cross is working round the clock to provide relief assistance to the civilians. Medical college students are being engaged to assist doctors.

One PKF jawan [soldier] was killed and six others injured when the LTTE men attacked them in the Nallur Temple area. In Batticaloa District, the peacekeeping force personnel captured large quantities of arms and explosives in Pullumalai. The PKF mopping-up operations are continuing in the eastern district.

IPKF To Use 'Sharpshooters'

BK011146 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] According to Defense Ministry sources in New Delhi, Indian troops are now planning to begin an anti-sniper operation in Jaffna by using sharpshooters of their own. A ministry spokesman said that the Indian troops have now shifted their attention to starve the LTTE of arms. He said that the Indian Peacekeeping Force [IPKF] on Friday seized machineguns, mortars, bombs, explosives, and ammunition from different dumps of the LTTE.

Meanwhile, an Indian military source told AFP that a trap is closing on the terrorists holed up inside the Nallur Kandaswami Temple in Jaffna [word indistinct] by a crack Indian Army Gurkha commandos. He said that civilians detained by the LTTE were pouring out after Gurkhas (?breached) a ring of land mines buried around the temple. He said that the Indian troops would not storm the temple until all civilians were safely out of the way but the siege would continue.

The sources said that the Indian troops are now fanning southward attacking LTTE targets.

Many LTTE Made To Fight

BK011630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The curfew in the northern Sri Lankan town of Jaffna was relaxed for 6 hours today following further improvement in the situation. The nearby (Charukam) town also had a similar relaxation. More people are now returning to their homes from relief camps and the Nallur Kandaswami Temple, where they had taken shelter. Relief operations and restoration of civic amenities are being continued with the involvement of local government staff.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that the Peacekeeping Force has no plan to storm the Nallur Kandaswami Temple. The PKF was fired upon from an adjoining building earlier.

The spokesman reiterated that the PKF has instructions not to use air power against civilian targets. He also confirmed that the PKF had received an appeal for cease-fire from Mr Subarnanam, a former municipal commissioner of Jaffna. The appeal sought a brief cease-fire to give the LTTE men a chance to come to the negotiating table and expressed confidence that the LTTE would hand over arms once the cease-fire is declared.

The spokesman said the Government of India appreciates this effort. The message, however, does not indicate that it has been authorized by the LTTE. It is also silent on the willingness of the LTTE to hand over arms or support the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement.

Reiterating the government stand that all those who hand over arms will be given amnesty, the spokesman said the PKF will guarantee their safety. Negotiations could also start once the LTTE hands over arms and accepts the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement.

According to the spokesman the LTTE men apprehended by PKF have revealed that they had taken to arms under coercion. A majority of them would prefer to disassociate themselves from violent methods. Many of them said that Tamil interests will not be solved by armed struggle in future. They also indicated their faith in the fairness of the PKF.

Our correspondent reports from Jaffna that the Peacekeeping Force had cleared one more pocket of resistance in Atchuveli area. Three LTTE men were killed in the operation. In another incident in Trincomalee last evening one hard-core LTTE man was killed and eight others apprehended.

40 LTTE Men Captured

BK020328 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] In Sri Lanka, about 40 LTTE men were captured yesterday in and around Jaffna when they tried to escape, mingling with civilians during the curfew relaxation period. In some places they tried to fire at the peacekeeping force using women and children as a human shield.

The PKF also seized two vehicles near Jaffna railway station. The vehicles were used by LTTE men to carry arms to their hideouts. The drivers and the LTTE group leaders were arrested. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were recovered at Urumpirai and Achchuveli.

The PKF personnel are actively engaged in repairing the transformers at Chunnakam and (Marutamaram) to restore power supply to Jaffna town. Steps have also been taken to reconstruct the bridge damaged by LTTE in the Jaffna Peninsula so that vehicular traffic could be resumed soon.

Achchuveli Captured

BK021123 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1119 GMT 2 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 02 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) which is now in full control of the city of Jaffna and several other towns has captured Achchuveli 20 kilometers northeast of Jaffna, official sources told *Lanka Puwath* this morning.

They said Indian forces were now moving towards Vadamaradchchi as they pursued the remaining pockets of LTTE resistance in Jaffna Peninsula.

More refugees returned to Jaffna town yesterday and life was expected to return to normalcy by the end of this week when electricity, water services, health services and food distribution lines would be restored.

Other areas in Jaffna too are being brought to normal as the IPKF continues to clear areas of terrorists. [passage omitted]

Batticaloa LTTE Commander Captured
BK311045 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1008 GMT 31 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 31 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The Indian Peace Keeping Force yesterday captured Balasubramaniam a senior LTTE terrorist, described as a military commander in Batticaloa, official sources told *Lanka Puwath* this morning.

The sources said intelligence reports revealed the fleeing Tigers were trying to regroup at Mannar, Mullaitivu and Batticaloa.

Meanwhile, Indian troops were carrying out intensive round the clock patrols in the Jaffna Peninsula.

IPKF Launches 'Manhunt' for LTTE Commanders
BK311023 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1003 GMT 31 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 31 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The Indian Peace Keeping Force [IPKF] has launched a massive manhunt for 12 leading LTTE Eastern Province area commanders including the notorious "Regan" who has led several massacres of innocent Sinhala farmers, who are now gone underground, official sources told *Lanka Puwath* this evening.

They said according to intelligence reports these terrorists, all deadly killers were operating in a 150 kilometre stretch, extending from Verugal on the Trincomalee-Batticaloa border where there is a ferry, to Komari in the Ampara District where Regan was a leading gunman in the Aranthalawa massacre of Buddhist monks and slaughtering of bus passengers.

Official sources said one LTTE leader, Balasubramaniam, was captured in Batticaloa town yesterday.

Indian troops were now in search of 12 other LTTE leaders who have gone underground in the Batticaloa and Ampara Districts along with about 40 of their cadres.

The 12 remaining LTTE terrorist Eastern Province area commanders for whom the IPKF has cast dragnets were Regan, Newton, Sudus, Nawaz, Ramani, Niranjan, Karikaran, Chuti, Maidan, Rama, Ram and Dulip.

Medical Facilities Supplied to Refugees
BK311049 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1010 GMT 31 Oct 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 31 (*Lanka Puwath*)—All steps have been taken to provide medical facilities to refugee camps in Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Dambulla and other areas, Dr Joe Fernando, director general of health services, told *Lanka Puwath* today.

He said that adequate medical requirements have been despatched to these areas.

Dr Fernando also said that the regional directors of health services have been instructed to keep constant vigil on the medical needs of these refugee camps and provide such requirements without any delay.

'Terrorist' Gunmen Kill Trincomalee Official
BK010933 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0908 GMT 1 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 1 (*Lanka Puwath*)—A District Development Council [DDC] chairman of Muttur, in Sri Lanka's Trincomalee District was shot dead by terrorist gunmen last Saturday [31 October] morning, official sources told *Lanka Puwath* today.

The sources said that Abdul Jabbar Mohamed Moulavi, DDC chairman of Muttur, 20 miles south of Trincomalee was shot dead by the two gunmen at 0700 hours (local time). [passage omitted]

Police Capture EPRLF 'Terrorist' 1 Nov
BK020929 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 0915 GMT 2 Nov 87

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 02 (*Lanka Puwath*)—The police in the hill country station of Kotagala captured an EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] terrorist last night after a firefight, police told *Lanka Puwath* today.

They said following information that an EPRLF cell was being operated at Kotagala the police carried out a raid but were resisted when the terrorists opened up with a machine gun.

In the ensuing exchange of gunfire Nathan, later found to be a member of the EPRLF gang of northern terrorists, was captured.

He was also wounded.

Police said they captured a machine gun with 20 rounds of ammunition.